

مكتبة لائل

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

310

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1977

Established 1887

ATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with some showers. LONDON: Tuesday showers. Temp. 14-17 (57-63). Wednesday showers. Temp. 14-17 (57-63). Thursday showers. CHANDEL: Sunday, clear. Temp. 14-17 (57-63). Tuesday, clear. Temp. 14-17 (57-63).

NAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	12 S.
Belgium	20 S.Fr.	Lebanon	12 S.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Euro	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 P.Fm.	Nigeria	50 Ks.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	15 N.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 P.
Greece	200 Dr.	Romania	20 P.La.
Great Britain	10 S.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 0	Switzerland	1.70 S.F.
Iran	40 R.Iab	Turkey	1 T.L.
Italy	400 L.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 P.S.
Israel	1 S. 5.00	Zugoflora	15 D.

Oman, Bahrain Expected to Cooperate

U.S. Seeking Limited Arab-Base Use

By Joseph Fitchett

MASIRA, Oman, May 2 (WP).—In an effort to protect Western strategic interests in the Gulf and the Red Sea, the United States is seeking new limited military cooperation arrangements in Oman and Bahrain to replace facilities that existed in both countries until recently.

The outlook appears good for the United States to retain sufficient access to meet its essential needs while sparing these cooperative Arab countries from the political embarrassment of accepting U.S. "bases."

It is expected that Oman will

authorize continued U.S. reconnaissance flights over the oil tanker routes from this Arabian Sea island, whose airfield was a British Royal Air Force base until it was handed back to Oman this month.

At the same time, the U.S. Navy appears to have won a reprieve from its scheduled eviction in July from the U.S. facility on Bahrain, the Gulf Island which, along with Diego Garcia, is the only U.S. naval onshore command between the Philippines and the Mediterranean.

The Western military profile will be lowered in both locations but the host countries appear

ready to permit a core of U.S. operations to survive, under the control of the local governments. In exchange, officials in both Bahrain and Oman have spoken of expanded military cooperation between their armed forces and the United States.

Together, Oman and Bahrain provide an important Western outpost in the Red Sea-Indian Ocean area.

On Masira, a sandy island 15 miles off Oman, U.S. military planes began using the British base last year for long-range reconnaissance patrols in the Indian Ocean and continued until the hand-over to Oman. Navy planes landed on Masira—apparently for refueling and to forward photo data—at "prearranged intervals" varying from once a month to once a week. While the Carter administration has given no firm public indication of its intentions in the Gulf, it is understood here that Washington seeks agreement from Oman's Sultan Qaboos bin Said to continue this limited cooperation.

The issue is sensitive, however, because of earlier rumors that the United States wanted to take over the British base. An Omani official said the British could not be impeded for the United States to press "right now" for landing rights on Masira.

Despite the risk of hostile Arab propaganda attacks, Sultan Qaboos has said that he intends to offer transit rights and refueling facilities on this island to "friendly countries" in peacetime.

He has spoken of future military cooperation between Oman and the United States and the U.S. government has indicated that it has no objection to Oman's obtaining C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft from Lockheed. One of these, already flying Omani colors, apparently was a gift from Iran, which helped Oman quell a rebellion in the southern province of Dhofar.

Flight Training School

Meanwhile, Oman is converting the old British base here into a year-round flight training school for Omani Air Force cadets, who one day will fly British-made Strikemaster, Hawk Hunter and Jaguar fighters.

The new military complement here is smaller than 100 men, including a score of British officers who have remained on loan to Oman as instructors and airfield officers.

As officers of the Omani Air Force, they will operate the 1,000-foot runway, which is capable of handling large aircraft and has made Masira a British link to Cyprus and to the Central Treaty Organization. Today, it is a potential staging point in any conflict over the Horn of Africa.

While Pan American World Airways has taken over air traffic control at Oman's two other commercial-airport airports, there were no U.S. personnel or facilities visible when reporters were allowed to visit this island, which was generally off limits to the press when it was under British control.

The new commander explained that shallow water and dangerous reefs around the island made it unsuitable for press visits in Beirut and Moscow. Plans to install a naval or submarine base on Masira.

The only Americans here were two young women in the Peace Corps and an engineer operating a desalting plant for drinking water for Masira's indigenous population.

Radio Relay

The only official Western presence here is a BBC radio relay station.

On Bahrain, a two-hour flight to the north, the United States hopes to retain the essentials of its Jufair facility near Manama Harbor in the Gulf, whose oil fields are vital to Western industrial nations and Japan.

The U.S. Midwest force, operating out of Bahrain for 30 years, consists of a converted landing ship with special electronic gear and two destroyers. Land facilities include a communications unit and access to Bahrain airport and the island's growing shipyard industry.

During the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, Bahrain invoked its eviction clause but since then over 400 U.S. personnel have been based there, particularly after the Gulf crisis. Bahrain dissolved their parliament and muzzled the press.

Since the Carter administration has reached no announced accord with Bahrain, however, the number of naval personnel is being reduced to 50 from its former size of 250.



A PLACE FOR SAFEKEEPING—Many thousands of Moslem workers have flocked to the oil-rich emirate of Abu Dhabi looking for some kind of work. Many have no place to stay when they arrive. The tree outside this mosque is used as a place for safekeeping their belongings by those looking for a home and a job.

His Son Loses \$100-Million Fee

Fahd Vetoes \$7-Billion Deal, To Cut Saudi Spending Spree

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, May 2 (WP).—Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd has killed a sales deal that would have brought a Saudi middleman commissions totaling more than \$100 million on a \$7-billion contract for telephone equipment.

The agent who lost what rivals were calling the "commission of the century" is Prince Mohammed bin Fahd—the son of the crown prince.

Prince Fahd's action is described by Arab and European sources as one of the first serious moves by the Saudis to curb the frenetic government spending and large payoffs to local agents by foreign firms that have accompanied Saudi Arabia's amassing of enormous wealth from crude-oil exports.

"It must have been a painful moment for Fahd but he wanted to set the example that would show that the time of wild spending had to come to an end," said a source close to the Saudi negotiations with Philips.

The Dutch electronics firm, for the installation of a nationwide automatic telephone system.

Perhaps Largest Pact

If it had been granted, the Philips contract would have been perhaps the largest commercial deal consummated in the newly wealthy oil-producing lands of the Middle East. The Philips estimate of the pact's value was \$6 billion over the Saudis' own projection.

Sales commissions have been a sensitive issue in Saudi Arabia since staff investigations for the Senate and the Securities and Exchange Commission produced admission by U.S. business firms that they paid some Saudi middlemen large commissions intended partly for use as bribes to high officials for getting contracts.

Neither Prince Fahd nor his son was named in those investigations. The crown prince, who is also Saudi Arabia's Premier, reportedly has been concerned, however, about the image being given the country by the prince's receipt of large commissions from foreign firms.

Prince Fahd's role in killing the Philips deal and his son's commission is also an important sign of his determination to change his own image as he moves closer to the throne. When well known as a playboy, he lost \$5 million at a Monte Carlo gambling casino in one night three years ago.

He has given up gambling and other pastimes that might be criticized in the rigidly Islamic society of Saudi Arabia since becoming crown prince to King Khalid after the 1975 assassination of their half-brother, King Faisal.

Experts' Advice

Prince Fahd's decision to break off exclusive negotiations with Philips, after technical experts

advised him that Saudi Arabia should spend no more than \$1.2 billion on the telephone system, had opened to other companies the chance for a scaled-down but still lucrative contract.

International Telephone & Telegraph, a U.S. multinational firm, is one of an estimated 11 companies being asked by the Saudis to submit bids for the work. The project centers on installing one of the most technologically advanced automatic telephone exchanges and increasing the number of telephones in the desert kingdom from 200,000 to 700,000.

The U.S. Embassy has lobbied to induce the Saudis to give at least a major share of the contract to a U.S. company, according to Arab sources.

Spokesmen for ITT and Philips, which has also been invited by the Saudis to submit a new cost estimate for the system, said that the Saudis had not yet formally called for bids but probably would do so within a month.

Details of the cancellation, which was decided on in February when Prince Fahd chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers in the absence of King Khalid, who has recently been in London for surgery, are only now beginning to filter through the business community in Europe.

The proposal that Philips produced during a year of negotiations went far beyond the telephones and exchanges that were to be installed. Philips offered a package that included the building of 1,000 dwellings for its staff in Saudi Arabia and five-year maintenance of the system, informed sources report.

Agent's Lament

"Even the commission on the subcontract for the locks on the doors of the staff housing would have made me a wealthy man," an Arab sales agent said to a friend after the Philips proposal was rejected.

Philips spokesmen confirmed Friday that Continental Telephone, a U.S. company based in Atlanta, was to have carried out a major part of the job on subcontract from Philips. But the spokesmen refused to confirm or deny the overall price that had been suggested, the total of commissions due agents or that Prince Mohammed bin Fahd had represented Philips.

Two months ago, sales agents in Saudi Arabia felt that Prince Fahd had the enormous contract wrapped up after its year of non-competitive negotiations.

The Saudis have been spending on a lavish scale on economic infrastructure—transportation and communications—and gladly paying the highest premiums for speed and quality.

The resulting inflation rate, which has run between 30 and 40 per cent, has begun to concern the country's rulers, however. Prince Fahd is said to have passed the word that contracts are to be carefully scrutinized, budgets controlled, and expenditure stretched out, even if it means falling behind on project timetables.

Rhodesia-Namibia Concessions Expected

South Africa May Reverse Stand

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, May 2 (WP).—The South African government appears to be considering major concessions to help find peaceful means of settling the disputes over majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa).

As the result of new pressure from the West, diplomats and black leaders in Namibia indicate that:

• South Africa apparently opened the door to the possibility of allowing free elections with outside supervision in Namibia, in which the militant liberation movement, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), could participate. This possibility is the result of talks in Cape Town last week involving South African officials and representatives of five Western nations—the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

The sources indicate elections would be held before independence, scheduled for next year, in the territory South Africa has administered since 1950 under a League of Nations mandate. The National Council of Justice has ruled the mandate illegal.

• On Rhodesia, South Africa is apparently now considering threatening military and fuel sanctions if moves are not taken soon to transfer power from the 270,000 whites to Rhodesia's 6.1 million blacks.

Key Factor

There are also unconfirmed reports that the resignation of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith after a constitutional conference, which could begin within three months, is included in the deal. This is seen as a key factor in proving the Rhodesian government's sincerity about the transfer of power—and as a key factor in luring militant black nationalists back to the negotiating table.

Both developments, if confirmed, would amount to significant policy changes for South Africa. Prime Minister John Vorster, who previously denied that his government would ever pressure Rhodesia and asserted that he would not allow SWAPO a role in the transition to majority rule in Namibia.

The leverage that apparently led to the discussion of concessions was reported to be a threat from the Western nations that they would be unable to veto the next UN Security Council motion to impose mandatory sanctions on Rhodesia.

The moves, while significant, still leave serious doubt about whether the gestures would be enough and in time. Both are clearly aimed at helping establish moderate, pro-Western black governments and at averting further bloodshed in the two white-ruled countries, where campaigns by Marxist-oriented guerrillas have escalated in recent months.

Doubt Is Cited

In Namibia, it is doubtful the elections would satisfy SWAPO, especially if called after an interim government were established under a constitution passed by the Turnhalle Conference—a group made up of representatives of Namibia's 11 ethnic groups and assembled by the South African government.

The draft constitution stipulates that representatives in a legislative body would be divided by ethnic groups, which would leave SWAPO—largely from the dominant Ovambo tribe—with minimal influence in a new black-dominated government.

Another factor that could lead to a refusal by SWAPO is the fact that South Africa apparently wants the election supervised by unspecified Western governments but not by the UN, as SWAPO and the UN have requested.

SWAPO has announced stringent conditions for its participation in any election in South-West Africa, the Associated Press

reported. SWAPO representatives demanded that elections in the territory must be supervised only by the UN. They also want South Africa to withdraw its troops from the territory and scrap plans to set up an interim government this year on ethnic lines, the Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail reported today.

There also could be problems in Rhodesia with the refusal of divided liberation factions to cooperate with the new British-U.S. settlement effort, despite

new concessions by Mr. Two of the militant leaders ready have said they will participate in a new talks in which the U.S. meant would play an equal role with Britain.

The white government also try to balk. Mr. S. peatedly has said he is ing to turn over power t erment from which would be excluded—a ma of dispute between w cials and black nation

Decries 'Atmosphere of Euphoria'

Smith Pessimistic on Outlook For U.S.-U.K. Rhodesia I

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 2 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that the current British-U.S. initiative to bring majority rule to Rhodesia has even less chance of success than its ill-fated predecessor.

"As in the past, I find that an atmosphere of euphoria is prevalent in certain quarters over the new initiative," he said at a press conference.

"Let me warn Rhodesians not to jump to conclusions. We have less on which to pin our faith now than we had after the Kissinger agreement."

The agreement reached between Mr. Smith and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger provided for an interim government to be set up during a conference with black nationalists.

The plan foundered because it called for the armed forces to stay in white hands during a pre-majority-rule interim period, something on which Mr. Smith insisted but which the nationalists rejected.

The new British-U.S. initiative is aimed at staging a conference at which a constitution for Rhodesia under majority rule would be drafted before a transfer of power.

Mr. Smith said the hard-line Patriotic Front, led by Joshua Nkomo, must be won to Geneva determined to wreck that conference.

"Their utterances recently made it absolutely clear that their intention is to wreck this new initiative—unless the British and the American governments are prepared to stand up to them."

Opposition to U.S.

The Front has expressed opposition to the United States being co-sponsor of the conference, which would be chaired by British Foreign Secretary David Owen. But Mr. Smith said even if that objection prevailed he would still attend the parley, although he said that active U.S. participation was desirable.

"More than ever," he asserted, "we are entering a period which demands national unity with a resolve to remain strong and steadfast, for there is no knowing how long this exercise will last."

Mr. Smith again demanded that 12 parliamentary members of his Rhodesian Front party who voted against the government in March on a bill to amend discriminatory legislation resign their seats and contest by-election.

He said new general elections

Vance to Meet

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary of State C. Vance will confer in London with Foreign Secretary for a con Rhodesia.

The meeting, while accompanies President Europe, deepens the U.S. of the United States diplomatic efforts to rule of Prime Minis and transfer control b majority.

Nuts, Ch Join Appl Good for 1

LONDON, May 2.—The British Medical Association said an apple a day is as effective as nuts and cheese for the dentist.

Editorially, the association's reputation as "toothbrush" the weekly said that eaten after meals about some clean teeth but salted p cheese produce a tive flow of prote "So," it said, "w must be demoted position of emer 'good for teeth' among them pe cheese, which are ch the test and help the effect of harmful foods m ommended both s meal snacks and item of the diet times."

New Nixon Cover-Up D Sharp Exchanges With

(Continued from Page 1)

(Howard) Hunt, yet he maintains that he did not actually authorize it."

Newsweek asserted, "Nixon and Frost both raise their voices and wave their arms, but it is clearly Nixon who is at a disadvantage." And Time said, "Nixon is destined to fall in these interviews to persuade any but his partisan followers that his Watergate lies and, yes, crimes, were the result of mere failures of judgment."

Mr. Nixon's contract calls for \$600,000 and a portion of the profits from the interview programs that is expected to increase his share to \$1 million. Mr. Frost is expected to receive more than \$1 million from the book, which was taped during the last two months at a home 10 miles north of Mr. Nixon's San Clemente, Calif., estate.

Other Topics

In the three other interview programs to be aired, the former president, according to the magazines, discussed Vietnam, China, the Soviet Union, the Middle East, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former Vice President Spiro Agnew and alleged abuses of power in his presidency other than Watergate.

Time said that John Stacks, a member of its Washington bureau, spent six weeks with the Frost team at the time of and after the taping and later viewed videotapes of the interviews. Newsweek said its article was the product of a group of reporters who "talked to people involved in the project from California to Europe."

Five much of the interviews, Mr. Nixon appeared relaxed and confident, the magazines reported. But, the magazines said, "Time described him as 'a bit older than in his White House days but surprisingly strong and tanned, brimming over with apparent confidence.'"

Newsweek reported that he "remains semireclusive in his habits, guarded in his contacts with outsiders" but seem in "high spirits."

Mr. Nixon's record is "at his best in the cover the one area presidency is most li a positive mark on eign affairs." He sp for example, about to Peking and Mosco, for to limit strate

He took what Th "rather a pattern toward Mr. Kissinger described as brilliant immature, excessive with potential pow too enamored of Ho

Mr. Nixon "justifi mas bombing of H arguing that it was spur the press. Newsweek said th

blamed Congress fo to resupply 1975, thus allowi to the South Posi to Time. Mr. N "hard-line approach pugnacity" in respo of presidency other the "He attempts to calnly such charge of the Internal Re and the FBI to his 'enemies list,' hi taping of 'social risks, his vast und income taxes." Time his bitterness erupt he lacerates 'The Post.'"

Newsweek reports changes between Mr. Mr. Frost "grow em discussion of the w office of Daniel Ells psychiatrist after a disclosure of the p

"While Nixon doe to any guilt, people interview report th less doubt than ever the extent of his involvement in the Newsweek said.

Tribes Act In Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

against Mr. Bhutto since the March 7 national elections.

Mr. Bhutto, a spokesman for the nine Alliance party leaders said that, while opposition leaders were prepared to hold discussions with Mr. Bhutto, orders had been sent to party followers throughout the country to "take to the streets again." The Alliance was frustrated in its efforts to stage a mass march on Mr. Bhutto's residence Saturday when thousands of people were moved into Rawalpindi.

The Alliance has decided that violence in the streets of the cities, now to be expanded to rural villages, is its main hope for forcing Mr. Bhutto out of power.

"This will force Mr. Bhutto to tie up virtually the entire police force and the army," said the wife of an Alliance leader after she was allowed to visit her husband for two hours yesterday. "This and the growing pressure on the economy will eventually be his undoing."

Many of Pakistan's largest labor unions support the opposition and their strikes and slowdowns have already forced prices of flour, tea, certain vegetables and fruits up 100 per cent.

Although there has been no official confirmation of the Khistan tribal action, Mr. Bhutto himself reportedly has expressed concern that the opposition agitation has changed into what he termed an "uprising" in some parts of the country.

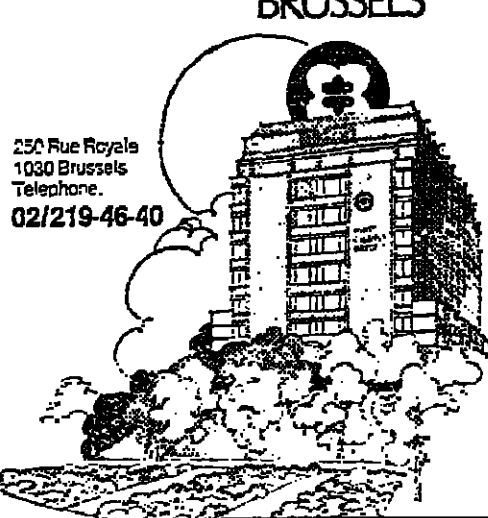
The Kohistan tribesmen, among the most zealous Moslems and most ferocious fighters in Pakistan, are understood to have released a small delegation of Chinese workers to contact the Peking government. The tribesmen have reportedly burned a Pakistani government bulldozer and have threatened to destroy more government property.

Whether the Pakistani Army will attempt to take action against the tribesmen is not yet clear. The terrain is particularly difficult and there is the threat that reprisals against the Kohistanis could enflame the entire tribal belt there and in the neighboring province of Baluchistan.

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Free Introductory Lectures

Paris: Thursday, May 5 at 2 p.m. at Hotel George V, 75008. Monday, May 9 at 8 p.m. at Hotel George V, 75008. Athens: Monday, May 9 at 8 p.m. at Athenian Hall, Evridamantes & Galaxias 7. Amsterdam: Thursday, May 19 at 8 p.m. at Marriott Hotel Monday, May 23 at 8 p.m. at Marriott Hotel. Information: In Paris telephone 306-39-37. Please call only 9-10 a.m., 5-7 p.m.; Write Madame Demitzi; 46, Ave. de Suffren, 75015 Paris.

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ensity and Scope

vey Sees Russia Leading st in Modernizing Arms

ON, May 2 (UPI)—The
nion is far outstripping
in both intensity and
modernization of its arm-
according to the author-
Institute for Strategic

that the Russians now
ave superiority in num-
men and military hard-
be vital Central Europe
also are overtaking the
uality of equipment.

ent years, a new genera-
oviet equipment has led
ervers to conclude that
ative gap is narrowing
in fact, disappear dur-
ext decade," the institute
annual strategic survey.
n, it added that the So-

viet arms buildup apparently is
not designed simply to achieve
all-round military superiority, but
is virtually the Soviet Union's only
means of exerting its claims to
be a world power.

"This, therefore, has emerged
as the long-term security problem
for the West," the institute said.
"How to live without war with an
ambitious Soviet Union, which not
only has at its disposal the means
for global military action but also
depends primarily on the mili-
tary instrument for its influence
abroad."

The institute is a nongovern-
mental international center for
research, information and debate
on world strategic issues. The sur-
vey reviewed international se-
curity developments in the last
12 months.

The survey said that the current
trend in the East-West strategic
balance "revealed a process of
continuous Soviet military mod-
ernization, which in almost every
area seemed to outpace the in-
tensity and scope of Western mili-
tary programs. It was this trend
that Western governments would
have to contend with in future:
The fact that, as Western mili-
tary options became more con-
strained, Soviet military options
were increasing."

The survey said that Soviet
strategic arms programs included
the introduction of a "new family"
of intercontinental missiles first
observed in 1974—the SS-17, SS-
18 and SS-19 as well as the SS-20,
medium-range missiles aimed pri-
marily at China and Western
Europe.

Newer Generation
"An even newer generation of
missiles was reported to be under
development," it said.

Other new Soviet weapons it
listed included a new T-72 tank
deployed in Eastern Europe, the
first Soviet aircraft carrier, Kiev,
with vertical takeoff and landing
planes aboard, and the Su-19 vari-
able-geometry ground attack air-
craft, which has terrain avoidance
radar and a laser target finder.

The survey said that the chief
danger for the West in Europe
lies not in a possible Soviet armed
attack but in the current eco-
nomic crisis.

It said that the greatest poten-
tial risk of big-power confronta-
tion lies in the growing racial
conflict in southern Africa.

"There is little hope that pro-
tracted conflict in the region
could be averted," it added.

The survey warned also of the
danger of nuclear proliferation
and the potential for conflict if
poorer Third World states fail to
achieve economic improvement.



NEW YORK JEWISH PROTEST—Children wearing prison uniforms and carrying mock jail gates marching in New York Sunday to protest treatment of Jews in Soviet Union. They were some of the scores of thousands who participated in the rally, including city, state and national politicians. Some 60 organizations took part.

y Still Held Protest at Nuclear Site

MOUTH, N.H., May 2
ndreds of anti-nuclear
emonstrators remained
ement today in four
across the state and
o were released com-
bout their treatment.

demonstrators taken
construction site of a
over plant in Seabrook
said many were held in
Guard trucks for up to
without food or water.
onstrators, an estimat-
of whom entered the
Saturday for the "oc-
said further sit-ins
Clamshell Alliance spon-
sion-in.

on continued today by
350 construction work-
entered the site after
en cleared by the au-
Four judges worked
e night and until late
arraign the demon-
trespassing charges.
s were barred from
ere the demonstrators
but officials said 1,414
arrested. Roland Jen-
Meldrum Thomson's
sary, said earlier that
90 had been arraigned
is charges. But Clam-
uried that as many as
have been arrested.

n Set in Ontario

TO, May 2 (Reuters)—
Progressive Conservative
nt, defeated in a vote
ence on rent and wage
has scheduled a provin-
al election June 9.

Note Opposition in Congress

Jackson, Ullman See Defeat of Gas-Tax Rise

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP).
—The chairman of the Senate
Energy and Natural Resources
Committee said yesterday Presi-
dent Carter had virtually no
chance of winning approval for
a standby gasoline tax.

Such a tax is "not do-able,
politically or otherwise," said
Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.,
the committee chairman. "It's
not going to be done," Sen.
Jackson predicted in an appear-
ance on a television program.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chair-
man of the House Ways and
Means Committee, also indicated
yesterday that he foresees trouble
for the gasoline tax. Citing
Mr. Carter's proposal to return
much of the tax to consumers
through rebates, he said, "Maybe
that is salable on that basis
and maybe it isn't."

Rep. Ullman emphasized that
the gasoline tax is only part of
the President's program and said
he preferred to focus on the
overall goal of reducing con-
sumption.

"If you put the whole emphasis

on the gasoline tax, you're ig-
noring what the energy program
is all about," he said in a tele-
vision interview. "It's a very,
very small part of the total
package. If we have to junk
it, that doesn't mean we don't
have an energy program."

Asked if he were "pronouncing

Cubans in Florida For Conference

ORLANDO, Fla., May 2 (UPI).
—The first official Cuban dele-
gation to Florida since Fidel Castro
took over the Cuban government
18 years ago arrived quietly Sa-
turday, a day earlier than ex-
pected, to attend the World
Citrus Conference.

The 16 Cuban scientists and
technical experts had been sched-
uled to arrive yesterday but anti-
Castro forces had announced they
would demonstrate at the air-
port.

The early arrival apparently
worked and there were no
demonstrators at the airport or
the hotel where the delegation
is staying.

the final death" of the gasoline
tax, Sen. Jackson said he was
"only one senator" but noted
that other powerful congres-
sional figures, such as Russell
Long, D-La., chairman of the
Senate Finance Committee, have
"raised some rather ominous
concerns."

However, Sen. Jackson said he
believes the President is "on the
right track in dealing with [a
tax on] gas-guzzlers because this
is do-able." He added, "There's
no reason why the [automobile]
industry cannot move to bring
about more fuel-efficient auto-
mobiles."

The words indicated some-
thing of a turnaround for Sen.
Jackson. Early last month, he
predicted there would be a "po-
litical firestorm" on Capitol Hill
if the President asked Congress
to place a sales tax on new auto-
mobiles that do not use gasoline
efficiently.

At London Economic Summit Talks Allies to Press Schmidt on Stimulus

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, May 2 (NYT).
—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of
West Germany will come under
considerable pressure, mainly
from the leaders of France, Brit-
ain and Italy, to get his coun-
try's economy moving faster, ac-
cording to sources close to the
summit preparations.

This represents a significant
change in the planning for the
meeting of the leaders of the
United States, Britain, France,
West Germany, Italy, Canada
and Japan. Initially, there was
an understanding to paper over
the differences between official
forecasts of the rate of growth
this year and the latest figures
showing that the pace has start-
ed off more slowly.

It was learned that both West
Germany and Japan have agreed
in the summit preparations to let
their exchange rates float to
higher values in efforts to reduce
trade surpluses which are still
running at embarrassingly high
levels for both countries.

The West German and Japa-
nese surpluses have been ag-
gravating the problems that other
oil-consuming nations have faced
in balancing their international
accounts, especially in view of the
\$40 billion of surpluses that the
oil states have with the rest of
the world.

3 Years of Pressure

Mr. Schmidt has been resisting
faster-growth pressures from his
Common Market partners since
coming to power three years ago.
The exhortations reflect the in-
fluence of West Germany, as the
biggest industrial and trading
power in Western Europe, on the
economic vitality of its partners.
West Germans say that, be-
cause of domestic political con-
straints, there is little that they
can do. Inflation worries are be-
hind the resistance to faster
growth, even though the infla-
tion, at under 4 per cent, is half
the U.S. rate.

Ministers from five of the most
important summit countries—a
de-facto steering group compris-
ing the United States, West Ger-
many, France, Britain and Japan—
met behind closed doors in
Versailles the weekend before
last.

They decided, according to
sources, that, in the interests of
harmony and goodwill, their
leaders would not question offi-
cial growth projections when the

London conferees took up the
question of the economic outlook.

But the participants met again
last Friday at a Washington ses-
sion of the Interim Committee of
the International Monetary Fund.
Some of the discussion was about
the coming summit meeting and
this time the planners decided
that it would be impossible to
keep the discussion from veering
toward skepticism on growth
projections.

2 Sources of Doubt

Doubts have arisen from two
sources—forecasts made by pres-
tigious, independent bodies that
growth this year will be a good
deal less than Bonn admits, and
the official statistics showing
first-quarter growth nearly a
percentage point under the 5 to
5 1/2 per cent that is the official
target. Last year's first-quarter
figure, however, was only 3 per
cent. So Mr. Schmidt can point
to some gains as he defends his
policies. He can also point to
some acceleration of public-
works spending as a fresh stimu-
lus.

West German economic insti-
tutes, which chart the economy
but have no official standing,
and the Organization for Eco-
nomic Cooperation and Develop-
ment have issued projections
agreeing on a growth rate of
around 4 per cent for the full
year.

The United States earlier had
been in a leading position as a
critic of Bonn's cautious economic
management. But the Carter ad-
ministration's decision to cut back
the U.S. economic stimulus by
dropping a \$50 tax rebate now
makes it difficult for Washington
to issue strictures criticizing
Bonn.

This helped produce the Ver-
sailles understanding. U.S. policy
makers, becoming increasingly
worried over inflation, found a
meeting ground with the West
Germans. The new element is
the assault of smaller developed
and developing countries, which
dominated the IMF meeting last
Friday. French, British and
Italian representatives concluded
that the matter now would have
to be raised at the summit meet-
ing, the sources said.

French President Valéry Gis-
card d'Estaing, hoping to get an
economic revival under way to
keep the French left at bay, and
British Prime Minister James
Callaghan, trying to get export-
led growth to reduce high un-

employment, have long been up-
set that the West Germans are
not trying harder.

The United States and Japan
are closer to their projected tar-
gets than the West Germans.
While there is pressure on them
to grow faster as well, the
criticism is more muted.

Japan is considered to be with-
in reach of its growth target of
6 to 6 1/2 per cent—which would
be the best of any OECD coun-
try.

U.S. policy-makers recently
trimmed their growth projection
to 4.9 per cent from 5.4 per cent
on a year-to-year basis, not so
much because the tax rebate was
dropped but more because cold
weather reduced some output.

The U.S. first quarter ended
with a 5.2-per-cent annual growth
rate, but the expansion would
have been 1 to 1 1/2 percentage
points higher if the winter had
been normal, government econo-
mists said.

The heightened concern over
West German caution arises from
OECD forecasts of 6 million un-
employed in Western Europe in
the second half of this year, up
from 5.5 million in the first half.
The OECD and the UN Eco-
nomic Commission have recently
warned of an increased likelihood
of protectionist actions if coun-
tries with strong external posi-
tions do not speed domestic de-
mand. This is another reason
for concern.

Only five of the seven summit
countries met at Versailles. Ex-
cluded were Italy and Canada,
whose governments did not even
know about the secret meeting
until reports of it filtered into
the press. U.S. officials said
there was no intention to slight
the two countries.

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In Resisting Plutonium Use

World Nuclear Session Told U.S. Not Blocking Progress

SALZBURG, May 2 (Reuters).—The United States today sought to reassure other nations that its efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons do not conflict with the development of nuclear power industries in other countries.

Joseph Nye, a U.S. State Department official with responsibilities in security, science and technology, told a luncheon of heads of delegations to a conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency here that "we are not trying to stem the

progress of science and technology."

He said President Carter was not attempting to prejudice the question whether some forms of nuclear waste reprocessing were necessary but "he opposed the premature entry into a plutonium economy."

Last month, Mr. Carter said the United States would not commercially reprocess wastes and would scale down its efforts to develop fast-breeder reactors. Plutonium, a nuclear weapons component, can be produced by reprocessing or by operating a fast-breeder reactor.

Talking Point

Mr. Carter's statement provided the main unofficial talking point here among delegates from Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, whose countries are developing reprocessing facilities and fast breeders.

Robert Fri, acting head of the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration, told a plenary session of the IAEA that now was a time to test "all our maturity as individuals, as individual nations and as a world community."

Mr. Fri said the United States was working to improve the light-water reactor, which most of the rest of the world uses, and was seeking ways to provide more fuel for these reactors.

U.S. energy officials argue that it is not economical to reprocess fuel from such reactors. Energy planners from other nations feel that reprocessing is an important means to cut reliance on U.S.-supplied enriched uranium.

Hostile Questions

Mr. Fri encountered hostile questions at a news conference. He told reporters that the United States would continue to consider requests from other countries, to transfer fuel for reprocessing. The United States has legal control over use of most of the enriched uranium it has supplied.

Most of the 2,000 delegates from 80 IAEA nations began listening today to some of the hundreds of technical papers which will be read during the next two weeks.

Marcel Boiteux, managing director of Electricite de France, told a plenary session that France intends to meet a quarter of the country's energy needs through nuclear power by 1985 and between a third and a half by the turn of the century.

W.J. Schmidt-Euster of the West German Energy Ministry said his government had projected in 1973 that by 1985 about 45 per cent of the nation's electricity would be generated by nuclear power.

But he said that "delays in building and operating nuclear power plants due to actions of (protesters) and delays in the preparation and construction of the necessary installations" will make it impossible to reach (by 1985) the nuclear capacity originally foreseen."

Yugoslav Climber Saved

ZERMATT, Switzerland, May 2 (Reuters).—A helicopter today rescued a 20-year-old Yugoslav alpinist from a crevasse more than 8,000 feet up in the Valais Alps, where he had been stranded for four days.



DAMPENED BUT UNDAUNTED—Smiling New Jersey fireman in Lower Alloways Creek Township sitting atop his firetruck, which just happens to be in the Delaware River, on Sunday. It seems the vehicle he was backing down a ramp to launch a rescue boat when it became stuck and the tide rose before it could be extricated.

Schuetz and Cabinet Forced to Resign

Stobbe Is Installed as Mayor of West Berlin

BERLIN, May 2 (AP).—The West Berlin city government coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, damaged by political scandals, today formally elected Dietrich Stobbe as mayor.

Mr. Stobbe, 39, the youngest man to be mayor since World War II, received 76 of a possible 79 votes from the coalition members in the city Assembly.

The Assembly president, Peter Lorenz, candidate of the opposition Christian Democrats, received all but one of his party's 69 votes. There were three abstentions. Deputy Assembly President Walter Sickert administered the oath of office.

Mr. Stobbe succeeded his fellow Social Democrat Klaus Schuetz, who had resigned with his entire Cabinet earlier today.

Mr. Schuetz, 50, mayor for almost a decade, stepped down when it was apparent his party wanted a new man in an attempt to create a new image.

The outgoing mayor, re-elected although his party lost a parliamentary majority in 1975, was not personally connected with the financial and political misadventures that resulted in the resignation of four of his Cabinet ministers in the last two years. But resultant infighting within his own party badly weakened his position.

Today's moves were precipitated when Kurt Neubauer, the interior minister, resigned Thursday. He allegedly did not repay bank fees until the discrepancy had been drawn to his attention.

Free Democratic chairman Wolfgang Lueders had demanded Mr. Neubauer's resignation. It unleashed internal jockeying by Social Democratic aspirants for Mr. Schuetz's job.

All Over

When the national leadership sent troubleshooter Egon Bahr here with an offer to install a Social Democrat from Bonn as the new mayor, it was all over for Mr. Schuetz.

Mr. Schuetz retained the chair-

manship of the Berlin Social Democrats but speculation is growing on how long he would retain the post.

The Christian Democrats, largest party in the city, have charged that the Social Democrats are bankrupt in personnel and ideas as well as scandal-ridden and have suggested that the Free Democrats should join them as coalition partners.

The Free Democrats have refused in West Berlin, although joining such coalitions in two West German states.

Red Brigades Threaten to Kill Aides If Turin Trial Goes On

TURIN, May 2 (UPI).—The leftist Red Brigades tried today to delay the trial of their leaders by threatening to kill high police officials or judges.

"If the trial takes place, three big shots of the police and judiciary will be executed by Wednesday," anonymous telephone callers told three leading Turin doctors before dawn. They ordered them to relay the message to news media or face reprisals against their families.

The threat, 24 hours before the scheduled resumption of the trial against 53 accused Red Brigade members and four days after the assassination of a lawyer who played a role in the first part of the proceedings, caused alarm in court circles.

A man and a woman Thursday killed Fulvio Croce, president of the Turin Lawyers' Association. An anonymous telephone caller later that day told the ANSA news agency: "This is the Red Brigades. We executed the lackey of power Fulvio Croce."

Court Request

Mr. Croce, 75, last year complied with a court request that he appoint lawyers to defend 23 Red Brigade members, who refused legal help.

The defendants shouted insults at the lawyers and one of them threw a shoe at them. The trial was later adjourned for 11 months until tomorrow so that 39 Red Brigade members under investigation in Milan could be tried jointly with the Turin group.

The Turin Lawyers' Association responded to today's threats with the announcement that its members would refuse to serve as court-appointed defenders in the case. The lawyers said that they were acting out of fear of the leftists but out of anger at the assassination of their president.

Tension in Turin was further heightened by an apparently unrelated incident today in which two carabinieri (national policemen) were shot and killed in the suburb of Moncalieri.

Police arrested an armed sus-

U.S. Tests Show 3 Pesticides in Mothers' Milk

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Low levels of three pesticide compounds were found in the milk of a majority of nursing mothers tested by the Environmental Protection Agency. But health experts say the levels pose no immediate health hazard to either mothers or their children.

"However, the possible long-term consequences of these minute amounts are uncertain," the EPA said in a statement accompanying the study released yesterday.

All of the six pesticides involved in the test have been banned to some extent, "primarily because they are suspected to be human cancer agents," the EPA said.

In the study, milk samples taken during 1975 from 1,438 nursing women in 150 hospitals across the country were tested for six pesticide compounds: dieldrin, heptachlor, a breakdown product of heptachlor called heptachlor epoxide, chlordane, a chlordane breakdown product called oxychlordane and mirex.

Dieldrin, oxychlordane and heptachlor epoxide were detected. Dieldrin, heptachlor and chlordane have been prohibited for most uses, including all food-crop uses.

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An Unlikely 'Subversive'

Voinovich, a Soviet Humori Jab at Official Pomposity

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 2 (NTT).—When Vladimir Voinovich was summoned for a chat with the KGB security police in May 1975, an agent with intellectual pretensions inquired how the writer went about his creative labor.

"I explained that I write a few pages and then I hide them," Mr. Voinovich wryly recalled. "Then I write a few more and hide those, too. That is my general method."

His interrogators were not amused. They warned him against publishing in the West and slipped him an apparently poisoned cigarette that left him ill for some days. But the 45-year-old satirist's appetite for pricking the pomposity around him has not flagged. "There is humor in Soviet life," he said recently. "You only have to have a sense of humor so you can recognize it."

That gift, he made Mr. Voinovich the most popular unofficial writer in the country. His novel "The Life and Extraordinary Adventures of Private Ivan Chonkin" was an underground hit here long before it was published in the United States this year.

Circulates Secretly

After publication of a Russian-language edition in Paris a couple of years ago, traveling Russians smuggled home copies for circulation in the more elite circles. Fans are said to include at least one Soviet general and some ranking KGB officials. Other readers have typed out extracts and circulated them secretly to friends.

The novel is the chronicle of a Red Army misfit who is detailed on the eve of World War II to guard a plane that crash-landed on a backwater collective farm. Although he is promptly forgotten by his unit, he has vowed to quit his post only when properly relieved. Pvt. Chonkin mopes up a detachment of secret policemen who arrive to arrest him for desertion. It takes a marvelously incompetent army regiment to capture but never quite defeat him.

U.S. readers may find the novel a Soviet "Catch 22" or "Good Soldier Schweik," but it is more devastating for Russians. With an ear for fatuous ideological language, Mr. Voinovich has lampooned some Soviet sacred cows through his reluctant Red Army heroes, fantastical millionaires, quack agronomists and fumbling party officials.

"Nine-tenths of the people I know who have read it are delighted," a Soviet intellectual reported. "It is not only humorous, not only well constructed, it is also a deep analysis of our social system."

Unlikely Subversive

Mr. Voinovich seems an unlikely subversive. He is short and husky, with a shock of curly, graying hair and a sly grin. In a country where writers are paid for describing the ecstasies of physical toil but not for trying to themselves, Mr. Voinovich has impeccable proletarian credentials. He worked on a collective farm as a youngster, held a factory job when he was 18, served four years as a soldier and later labored on railroad and construction sites.

When he first tried to become a writer, a Moscow literary institute turned him down twice. Mr. Voinovich suspects that it was because, like many Soviet writers (it is Serbian), "I don't feel badly about it," he said. "I had a letter, I would have had problems with the authorities much earlier."

Although Mr. Voinovich insists that he is apolitical, the combination of his sense of humor and conscience has brought him into official disfavor in the late 1960s. After he came out in support of arrested dissidents, two successful plays were removed from theaters and he found it hard to get further writing published. In 1974 he was quoted from the Writers' Union using the right to earn his living as a writer.

His fall from official grace was attributed to a letter defending Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Mr. Voinovich thinks the final straw may have been his tongue-in-cheek letter to Boris Pankin, head of the new Soviet copyright agency. To properly protect Soviet writers from Western encroachment, Mr. Voinovich proposed that Moscow writers "with the necessary guards and police dogs (be) placed at your disposal."

Letters to Officials

Mr. Voinovich's letters to officials have been savored here nearly as much as his more formal works. The writer has recently contemplated a letter to the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, asking the dissidents dismissed from their jobs be awarded the status of "invalids of the ideological war."

The loss of his official status as a writer lays him open to potential charges of parasitism for not being gainfully employed. Even so, Mr. Voinovich has found the creative freedom worthwhile. "Before, I was writing with the hope that it might be published here," he said. "Now I don't and it is much better."

Adventures of Private Chonkin, in a format that he describes as "a combination of realism, lyricism, satire, a fairy tale." The character is based on someone from his old army unit, but Mr. Voinovich has also reached back to retrieve the classic hero of Russian folk literature, the sage fool. The heroes of fairy tales are our most popular heroes, and for that reason my hero is also named Ivan," Mr. Voinovich said. "At

first glance it is simply stupid do you understand? But in the stupidity that everyone is at is not really stupidity you examine it. My heroes only Chonkin but others, for very natural people who fall into unusual situations."

The popularity of Pvt. Chonkin not only at home but increase in the West, has so far w to his advantage. "For the authorities, it is very important whether a book is successful, not because they cannot their own opinion," he said. "They have to ask kind of book it is, and the sort of defense for us."

Prosecutor Voids Priest Generosity

SAPISTRELLA, Italy, M (AP).—The parish priest this central Italian town donated the Communist ex-collaborator who punched him on the nose, stirring a nation controversy.

The state attorney of regional capital of L'A did not, however, and filed a notice of indictment charging Angelo Fasciani causing personal lesions.

Under Italian law, the attorney can initiate action despite the absence suit by the injured party. Mr. Fasciani, who resigned his council post reported Communist pressure over the incident punched the Rev. Cos Villi, because he said to be offended by a joke told the priest at a luncheon.

Russia Report Near Key Arm Breakthrough

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—The Soviet Union has a breakthrough in physics may soon provide a energy beam weapon capable neutralizing the entire U.S. missile force.

The weekly publication has often proved well on weapons systems, and editorial accompanying a technical article that the Soviet Union's strategic doctrine.

"The hard proof of successful Soviet tests of energy beam weapon gives new and overriding to bring these developments the public domain and well of intelligence see that this whole matter national urgency and will finally be brought attention of the President Congress and the defense future is at stake," the magazine said.

In explaining the first concept, Aviation Week charged particle beam focuses and projects at the speed of light could be directed from based sites into space to intercept and neutralize vehicles.

Retired Maj. Gen. Keegan Jr., former chief Force intelligence, recent the Russians have perfected charged-particle weapons that, even without it, are attaining superiority over weapons systems. marks have been seen counted by Pentagon off

Spain Improves Air-Space Sat

MADRID, May 2 (AP).—The Spanish government week announced the creation of improved air-trial equipment through country after allegations its airports and airspace dangerous.

Recently, a British pilot said he had been in two near misses over within 10 minutes of each other. The Air Ministry said the government was conscious of the importance of security and fluidity of traffic and had authorized specified grant to pay improvements. These in national network of installations belonging military which will be over to civil aviation next it said.

2 Dead, 6 Missing After Polisario A

NOUAKCHOTT, MAUR May 2 (AP).—Polisario guerrillas yesterday the mining village of 500 miles northeast of a fatal source said. They ed that two French citizens killed and six were missing. The Algerian-armed named Polisario Front ing for an independent state in the mineral-rich territory annexed by Morocco Mauritania following the Spanish rule in February year.

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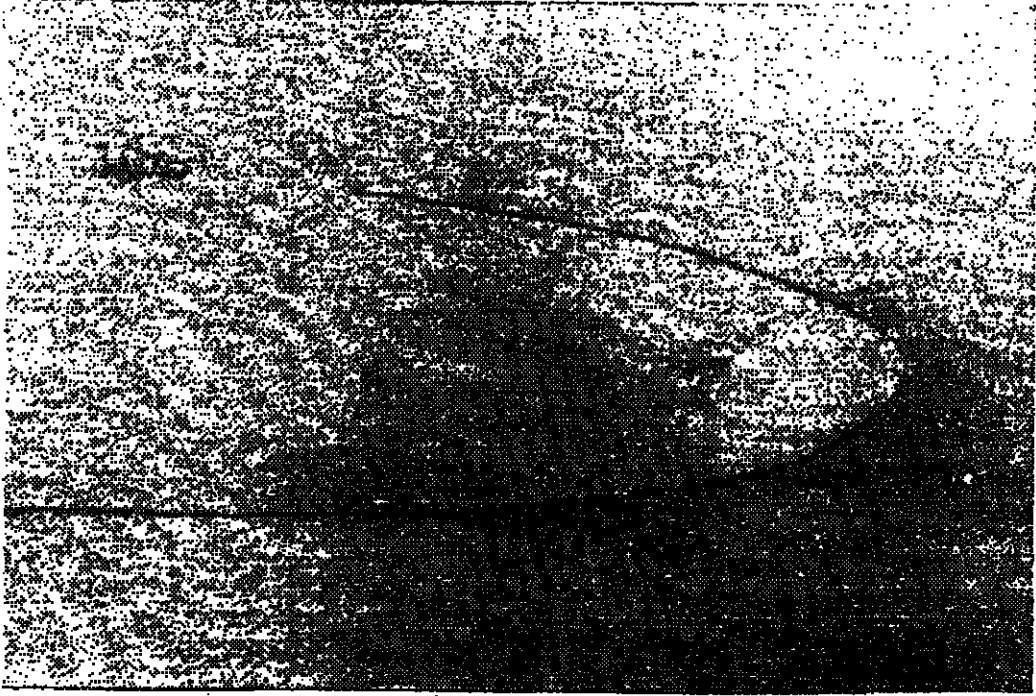
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Associated Press.

UP—Boom ships starting to clean up the Ekofisk oil slick in North Sea.

Political Storm Building in Oslo

Norway Aides Say Oil Slick Nearly Gone

OSLO, Norway, May 2 (Reuters).—The oil slick from the Ekofisk Bravo blowout actually disappeared, officials said here.

Indonesians Vote Parliament; Count Is Heavy

JAKARTA, May 2 (Reuters).—Indonesians voted in the elections for a new parliament and provincial assemblies. Results are not expected for several days. The government said it would not release preliminary results, giving rise to the hat the election may be a close one.

It was stepped up for elections and no incidents were reported. All three groupings contesting the support President Suharto became head of state crushing a Communist attempt in 1965.

The 1971 general elections, the Golkar Alliance captured 386 of the 380 contested seats in parliament. The other two of the 40-seat house were won by the government. The main opposition group, the United Development Party, is a coalition of Islamic factions; under the same banner first time.

Swedes Launch Action After Tract Impasse

STOCKHOLM, May 2 (Reuters).—The largest industrial action in Sweden since 1909 has begun. More than one-quarter of the nation's work force observe a ban on overtime representing more than 100,000 workers. The Saturday after negotiations over wages and working conditions broke down. The unions also told their members to block new hiring and to travel on business nonworking hours. The action involves more than any industrial action in Sweden since 1909. It has one of the lowest industrial disputes in the world.

The road outlines of the counter contracts are set by the unions between nationwide and employers' federations.

Workers have been seeking increases of 13 to 15 percent. The employers have offered about 8 percent. But the greatest have been in wages and working hours.

Korea Mission Visit Japan

SEOUL, May 2 (UPI).—The South Korean government has decided to allow a mission of members of the Supreme Assembly to visit Japan in mid-May, the Asahi Shimbun said today. The paper said it would be the first time Japan had agreed to a political mission from Korea or any other country which it does not have diplomatic relations with. Korea has lodged a protest with Japan over the Korean mission, the Korean Embassy said.

Machel Given Peace Prizes

JOHANNESBURG, May 2 (AP).—President Agostinho Neto of Angola has awarded Machel peace prizes for "outstanding contribution to the struggle for the nation and strengthening of peace." It was announced today.

Woman Gets Highest Office In Switzerland

BERN, May 2 (AP).—A woman for the first time assumed Switzerland's highest office today. Little more than six years after Swiss women won the right to vote, Elisabeth Blumshof, a 54-year-old lawyer and widow, was elected president of the National Council, the lower house of parliament, by protocol the top-ranking position in the country. A left-of-center member of the Christian People's party, she succeeds Hans Weyer, who resigned for the rest of the 1977 term. She is one of 11 women in the 200-member National Council. She won her seat in 1971, when female suffrage was introduced.

Irish Start Trial Of Dutchmen On Fishing Charges

CORK, Ireland, May 2 (AP).—Nine Dutch trawler captains went on trial here today, charged with illegally fishing inside Ireland's controversial new 50-mile fishing limit. All nine denied the charges. The Dutch government has formally protested to Ireland over the arrest of the trawlers by the Irish Navy Friday, claiming that Ireland has broken European Economic Community rules. The arrests were the first since Ireland introduced the 50-mile fishing zone three weeks ago without consent of its eight EEC partners. The Dutch have led protests against the new limit because they traditionally fish for mackerel off Ireland. The Irish arrested 10 Dutch trawler captains, but allowed one to return home during the weekend following the death of his father. Dutch crewmen crowded into the Cork District Court as the trial opened. Also present were Dutch government representatives and reporters.

Vandals Damage Oslo Sculptures

OSLO, May 2 (AP).—The Vigeland Sculpture Park, one of this city's main tourist attractions, was visited by paint-spraying vandals during May Day festivities and experts say irreparable damage may have been done to more than 40 sculptures. The sculptures have been painted red, blue and white—the national colors—and on one piece a black swastika was painted.

This morning experts went to work to see how the paint could be removed. They said they hoped to avoid using sand-blast cleaning.

Moslem Aide Reports Manila Talks Collapse

MANILA, May 2 (UPI).—Negotiations between the Philippine government and the separatist Moro National Liberation Front to end the nearly five-year-old Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines broke down yesterday, Karim Gaye, secretary-general of the 42-nation Islamic Conference, said. Mr. Gaye told newsmen that the talks, which began April 21, collapsed over refusal by the Philippines to abide by the provisions of a tentative agreement signed in Tripoli, Libya, Dec. 33. It calls for the organization of an autonomous Moslem region in 13 southern Philippine provinces.

Marchais in Florence

FLORENCE, May 2 (AP).—Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist party, who is here for a rest, met today with Florence's Communist mayor, Elio Gabugliani.

oil of any thickness in the Ekofisk area.

"The rest is blue shine—the minutely thin layer which will disappear quickly under natural sea action," he said.

Two U.S. Coast Guard officers, sent to Norway to observe the slick and offer aid if needed, left Stavanger today saying, "The slick is effectively over."

Effect on Elections
Norwegian politicians were already engaged in heated debate over the government's oil policy, which is developing into the major issue in September's elections. The minority Labor government and its supporters hold only a two-seat majority.

The environment minister, Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, rejected arguments the government was not applying its safety rules.

But she said the experience would certainly strengthen the administrative and political system of Norway's existing dominating control over its North Sea oil industry.

The government and Phillips ordered ships equipped with a further 1,200 meters of booms into the Ekofisk area today to make sure all possible oil was recovered mechanically.

Mrs. Brundtland said that new booms capable of operating in rough weather conditions had been tested successfully during the emergency and were now approved by the Norwegian Pollution Authority. She added that they were on order by the oil companies.

A major argument of those opposed to Norwegian North Sea oil development has been that up-to-date technology has not existed to scoop up slicks in rough weather.

Meeting Assails Plutonium Use In Power Plants

SALZBURG, May 2 (NYT).—A conference of 100 scientists, environmental experts and anti-nuclear activists from 20 countries have condemned the commercial use of plutonium as a source of energy and urged a stepped-up fight against conventional nuclear-power plants.

The gathering, which called itself the Salzburg Conference for a Non-Nuclear Future, advocated international efforts to develop such alternative technologies as the large-scale harnessing of solar power.

The anti-atom recommendations were primarily aimed at the International Conference on Nuclear Power and Its Fuel Cycle, which is opening here today.

The two-week conference is sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency, a UN body with headquarters in Vienna. It will be the largest meeting this year of nuclear officials, experts and scientists from the United States, the Soviet Union and other industrialized and developing countries. More than 1,000 participants are expected.

Austrian policemen armed with submachine guns are guarding the Congress Center of Salzburg around the clock.

106 Vietnamese Flee in 2 Boats

From Wire Dispatches
TOEYO, May 2.—A total of 106 Vietnamese refugees have reached safety in two fishing boats in the last 24 hours, authorities reported.

A Japanese freighter, the Kusan Maru, rescued 79 refugees drifting in a boat in the South China Sea early today, the officials said.

Yesterday, 27 Vietnamese in a boat arrived at Yonaguni, a small Japanese island 69 miles east of Taiwan, authorities said.

Uganda Says Airlift Is Taking Out Coffee

NAIROBI, May 2 (UPI).—A U.S. airline charter company has begun airlifting thousands of tons of Ugandan coffee from Kampala for the world market, Radio Uganda said today.

The airlift of at least 3,000 tons of coffee began yesterday, the radio said, after pilots of Seaboard World Airlines lost a court battle to stop the airline from flying to Uganda because it was unsafe.

Provisionals May Be Losing Backing

Ireland Strikes at IRA as Election Nears

By Roy Reed

DUBLIN, May 2 (NYT).—The coalition government of the Irish Republic is bearing down harder than ever on the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

That may give the coalition an edge in a close election anticipated for this summer. Being tough on "the men of violence" is good politics in the Republic of Ireland.

Premier Liam Cosgrave's administration was applauded, especially for its firm handling of an IRA hunger strike that ended last week. The strikers, inmates protesting conditions at Portlaoise prison, gave up and took food after 47 days. Some were near death. The government made no concessions.

One of the main questions in the national election expected to be called for next month or July is whether the administration's hard line against the IRA will outweigh an economic problem that some consider to be more serious than the political violence.

The rates of inflation and unemployment here are among the highest in Europe. The government says that unemployment is 10.2 per cent; some say it is nearer 16 per cent. The official estimate of the rate of inflation is 16.7 per cent. Members of the opposition Fianna Fail party, led by former Premier Jack Lynch, put it at 13 or 19 per cent.

With such problems, Mr. Cosgrave's Fine Gael and its coalition partner, the Labor party, cannot afford to appear soft on the IRA. Observers here say that there is little doubt that most people in the predominantly Catholic country fear and

oppose the Irish Republican Army, which contends that it is fighting to drive the British out of predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland and reunite the island.

"We still sing the old IRA songs in the pubs but that's about as far as most of us want to go in supporting them," a man said last week.

The IRA would take little solace from an election that put Mr. Lynch's opposition party in power. It probably would be as tough as Mr. Cosgrave's coalition.

The IRA operates mainly in Northern Ireland but many of its members live in "the South." The Dublin government has been cracking down on the IRA for several years, although Protestant extremists in the North complain that it provides a "safe haven" for the IRA.

A recent government report here said that since 1972, more than 800 persons, mostly IRA members, had been convicted in the republic of various offenses from possessing bombs and guns to belonging to an outlawed organization. The IRA is illegal.

Government officials speak confidently of the declining strength of the IRA. They say that financial contributions to it from the United States have been cut severely in recent years.

They are especially pleased by a statement in March by four leading Irish-American politicians urging Americans to stop sending money to the IRA. The four, all Democrats, were Sen. Edward Kennedy and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, Jr., both of Massachusetts, and Gov. Hugh Carey and Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York. The Irish government had been

trying for some time to get such a statement from the United States.

Officials point to evidence of declining public support for the IRA in the South. A demonstration expressing sympathy for the hunger strikers several days ago drew 2,000 to 3,000 persons; a similar demonstration a year ago drew 5,000 to 10,000.

Mr. Cosgrave and his associates say that the IRA costs the Irish economy heavily. The Premier said recently that 20 per cent of the nation's unemployment could be cured with the money it takes to police the IRA.

The administration takes the view that partitioned Ireland should someday be reunited but only with the consent of the Ulster Protestants whose loyalty has long been with Britain.

Government officials also believe that an abrupt British pull-out from the North would lead to what one called "an unmitigated disaster." Many believe that Protestants and Catholics in the North would kill each other by the hundreds.

The IRA disputes the assessment of the government and much of the Irish press that it is losing strength.

Walter Lynch, the general secretary of the Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the more violent IRA faction—the Official Irish Republican Army has largely moved away from violence—said in an interview here last week that Sinn Fein's membership was 20 per cent greater than five years ago.

The organization will not disclose figures nor will it discuss its connection with the IRA. Mr. Lynch also denied that the IRA and the republican movement had suffered a defeat or



Liam Cosgrave

loss of face with the collapse of the hunger strike. One of the leaders of the strike was David O'Connell, who uses the Gaelic name, Daithí O'Connell. He is a vice-president of Sinn Fein and one of the two or three most important leaders of the IRA. Because of his membership in the organization, he is serving an 18-month prison sentence.

"The government may have won a Pyrrhic victory," Mr. Lynch said. "But in the long run, conditions at Portlaoise will have to improve. The prisoners made the point that conditions there are bad."

Many impartial observers suspect that conditions at the prison are questionable. A number of civil rights advocates have asked the government for an independent investigation. Amnesty International this week started its own inquiry. Mr. Cosgrave's government has refused to cooperate in any investigation.

Trudeau Asserts He Will Quit If Quebec Secedes

DRYDEN, Ontario, May 2 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau says he will resign from office if Quebec voters decide to break away from Canada.

But he told students and residents of this northern lumber town on Friday that separation "just ain't gonna happen."

If it did, "I'd bow out of the scene. I'd feel that I had failed miserably as leader of this country."

Quebec is governed by Premier René Lévesque and the Parti Québécois, who want to split the province from Canada but have promised to hold a referendum before doing so.

Mr. Trudeau said that Mr. Lévesque and his followers were not friends of Canada.

Chirac Backs Separatists

PARIS, May 2 (Reuters).—Gaulist leader Jacques Chirac has assured the Quebec provincial government of his party's support in its efforts to gain independence.

Mayor Chirac, who received Quebec's intergovernmental affairs minister, Claude Morin, at the Paris City Hall on Friday, said: "You have undertaken an historic action, that is to affirm at home and in the world the legitimate rights of your people. You have my sincere and fraternal wishes for complete success."

WHO Meeting Starts

GENEVA, May 2 (Reuters).—The 150-State World Health Organization is opening its three-week annual assembly here today, with malnutrition as the major theme.

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Look out for our air hostess Barbara Stuck next time you fly Lufthansa.



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O Canada, O Canada

Premier Levesque of Quebec has taken a fateful step with the introduction of his government's bill No. 1. It would give the French language not merely dominance in the province but a virtual monopoly, to be employed as a weapon of economic warfare against the English-speaking community. That is a harsh but inescapable translation of the government's stated purpose, that the measure "will accompany, symbolize and favor a reconquest by the French-speaking majority of Quebec of the control that belongs to it over the levers of the economy."

"The evolution of Quebec is that the majority is going to act like a majority, and some people can't take that," the Premier said the other day. "It's too bad but that's the way it is."

Some people who can't take it are the heads of Canadian business firms, who are moving their headquarters from Montreal to English-speaking sites at a rapidly increasing pace. Even leaders of the French community are alarmed by the passion of the effort and the equally passionate response from other Canadians. The Chambre de Commerce de Montreal has deplored the "ethnocentric" impulse of the proposed law.

The Conseil du Patronat, an association of employers who provide about 80 per cent of Quebec's jobs, approves of French becoming the primary language but warns that the province could eventually become "a type of economic ghetto."

The law would require migrants to Quebec to place their children in French-language school unless one parent was educated in an English Quebec school, depriving them of the present free choice. The new law would allow either customers or employees to de-

mand that private business operate in French or be fined. It would also make French the only authentic language of government, with hardly a nod toward the national Canadian goal of bilingualism. Not even an English-language toy could be sold unless an identical French version is offered simultaneously.

The damage of such legislation would apparently not be confined to Quebec. It threatens to undercut Prime Minister Trudeau's effort to respect the French minority by enforcing bilingualism. He has begun to distinguish between "language equality" and the idea that many more Canadians or all public servants must learn both tongues.

In the new wave of emotion, even politicians who tried to avoid the controversy are being drawn into it. Premier Davis of Ontario made his first comment last week to warn Quebec that it cannot enjoy independence while retaining an economic association with the rest of Canada. Quebec's finance minister, Jacques Parizeau, countered that his province controls the mouth of the St. Lawrence seaway and the railroads connecting central Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

It is still not too late to turn off all this talk of economic warfare. The great majority of the people of Quebec and of the rest of Canada want to preserve their union. Most important, the economic advancement that the French community rightly seeks requires that union and the confidence of American, albeit English-speaking, businesses as well. It is on questions of this magnitude that leaders are tested, in any language.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dangerous Doctrine

So far the enthusiasm for a general strike in Ulster is lukewarm. The "Loyalist" population seems to have the desire, or see the occasion, for a supreme trial of strength with the government over questions which cannot be settled in that way. Parliament will not reinstate a Protestant Stormont as the price of industrial peace. Nor is Mr. Mason likely to reintroduce internment, which is what the phrase "tougher measures against the IRA" really means. There is therefore no chance that the strikers can win what they will be striking for. What could happen, were the strike to paralyze the province for any length of time, is that the status of Ulster in the United Kingdom would be seriously questioned. In the eyes of most politicians in London, Dublin, and Belfast that would be a dangerous change of direction, but it follows the logic of Mr. Paisley's and Mr. Baird's thinking, and it is, of course, what the IRA seeks. Under the cloth Mr. Paisley and the Provisionals have much in common.

—From the Guardian (London).

Carter and Africa

Carter won't play black dominoes. He is leaving to others the care of countering the U.S.S.R. from Ethiopia to Zaire. . . . The expulsion notice served to the Americans by the Ethiopian junta was received not only without regrets but almost with relief in Washington. . . . Until recent months, Washington had, in Africa as elsewhere, a horror of vacuum. Kissinger remained convinced that any American "withdrawal" would necessarily result in a Russian take-over. In short, that the domino theory remained valid.

Now, the White House and the State Department would rather be tempted to wish the Soviets "much pleasure" in Addis Ababa, to use a phrase of De Gaulle. This, of course, does not go without ulterior motives.

If the Soviets become too much involved on the Ethiopian side, this is likely to cost them a few Moslem friendships, especially in Somalia, where Berbers, their main naval base in the Red Sea, is located. And where such friends of America as Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and Egypt are discreetly using their influence within the Arab League to bring back the leaders in Mogadishu to better feelings. And where France also is believed to have a card to play in the perspective of the independence of Djibouti.

In short, it is through go-betweens that the new American diplomacy is now striving to counter Soviet influence.

At the outset of the Zaire affair, Washington said that no East-West confrontation was involved there, but a local consequence of the internal disorders of the 1960s. Subsequent developments seem to have confirmed this judgment. The African experts in the State Department are still skeptical about the reality of a Cuban presence in Katanga, but they discreetly welcome the

"victory" of Mobutu, helped by Moroccan troops and French logistics.

A victory that has been won without the Americans themselves having to soil their hands and to directly assist "defenders of the free world," really not fit to be seen in the ethical eyes of the White House.

—From Le Matin de Paris.

Cicis Britannicus Sum

The government has been wise to allow up to 18 months for public discussion and Commonwealth consultation on its proposals for a new nationality law. This is a tangled and controversial area that requires careful exploration before Parliament rushes into further ad hoc decisions like the one on patrials—which created the present mess.

Britain is the only Commonwealth country that still has no clearly defined policy to limit immigration and to define precisely who qualifies for citizenship—or even who is entitled to civic rights. For example, Mr. George Cunningham pointed out in the brief discussion in the Commons last week, the majority of the inhabitants of no fewer than 35 countries are entitled to vote in our elections if they happen to be staying in the United Kingdom at a particular date each October 1. This is patently absurd.

Perhaps the most controversial aspect of the government's green paper is its proposal to create two kinds of national rights: British citizenship for those with close ties in this country; and a British overseas citizenship for those with looser, historic connections. It is surely absurd to argue that this two-tier citizenship is, of itself, discriminatory. The only reason it might appear so is because so many more overseas citizens happen to be colored and not white.

The only possible alternative to a two-tier system is for a single British citizenship—which would inevitably hit far more colored than white people, and so deprive them of the substantial advantages proposed by the green paper.

—From the Observer (London).

Due Legal Process

The constitutional aspects of the Baader-Meinhof trial and the attempts of the accused to turn it into an agit-prop exercise have kept legal considerations inextricably intertwined with questions of politics. Outside the courthouse, monstrous accusations of unconstitutionality and of endangering the lives of prisoners through intolerable detention conditions have been leveled at the German authorities. In spite of the exemplary endeavors made in that country since the war to effect the legacy of the Nazis. Rightly, the court kept its sights fixed firmly on application of the due process. But the means of defamation and the strains thus imposed on democratic tolerance are dangerous. In the sense that they could lead to results diametrically opposed to what their instigators are seeking to achieve.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

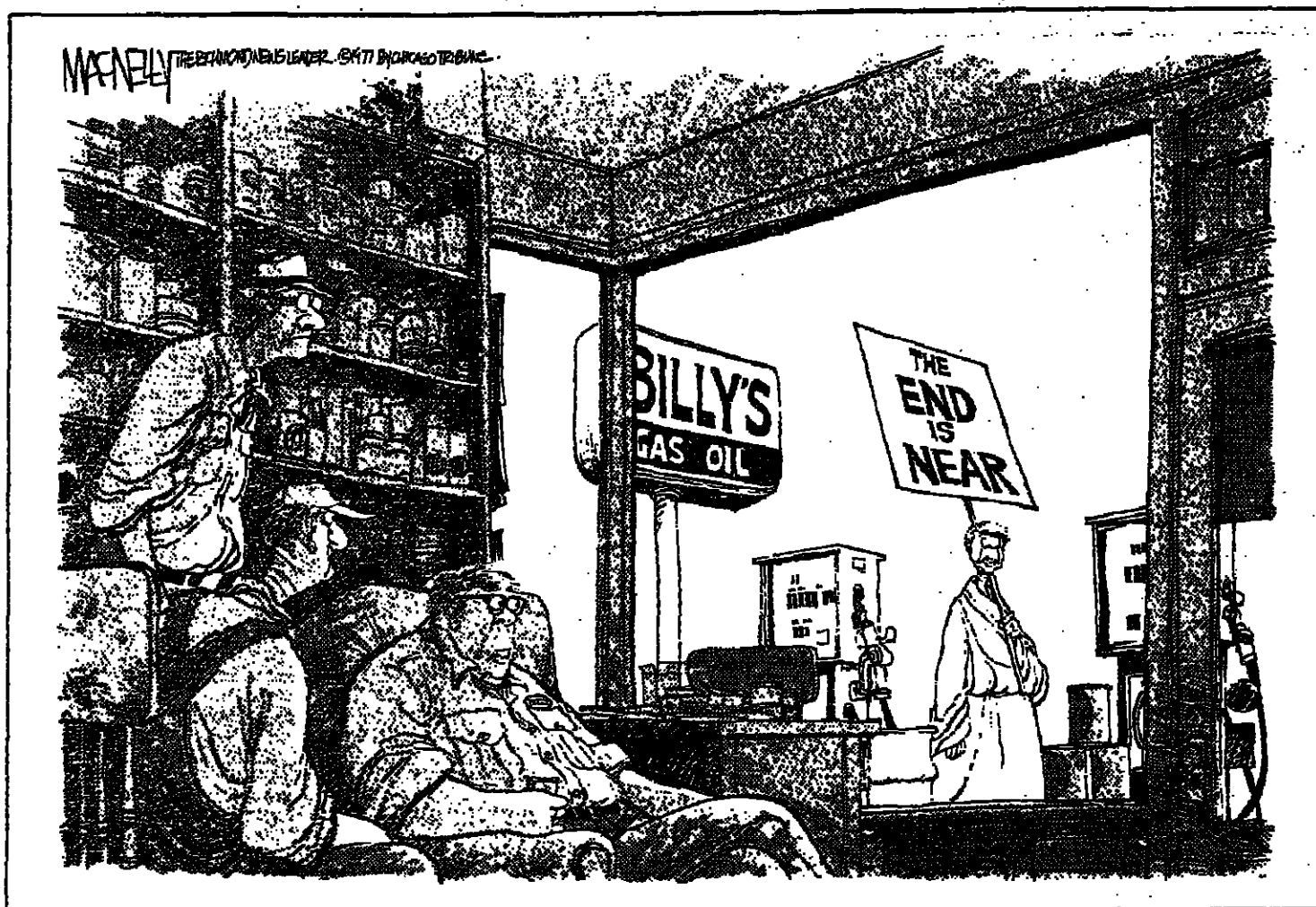
May 3, 1902

CAIRO—The agent of the Soudan Government in Cairo has officially announced that there will in future be no postal relations with the Belgian Congo, and that goods can no longer be forwarded from the Congo by the Nile route. In well-informed circles in Cairo it is stated that the reason for this step is a desire to favor the new railways.

Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1927

NEW YORK—The solution of the servant problem lies in raising domestics to the level of other classes of professional and commercial workers according to prominent New York women who have just formed a society having for its purpose the servant-uniform movement. "We are convinced that the solution to the servant problem lies in the employees' status," said the president.



Spanish Communists Champion Moderation

By James Goldsborough

MADRID—The Spanish Communist party has been full of surprises since its legislation last month. Each step the party of Santiago Carrillo has taken has been an effort to demonstrate its moderation and add to its vote in the June 15 elections, which could fall short of 10 per cent.

Centrism appears rampant in Spain today, something setting Spain apart from most Western European countries, where it has shown signs of being squeezed out. The Spanish polls, incomplete as they are, show that the center and center-right parties added together will win over 60 per cent of the vote. The left will be fortunate to reach 35 per cent.

This has had a moderating effect on the left, both on the Communists and the Socialist Workers' party (PSOE), the main socialist group. Spain has emerged from its authoritarianism with a longing for the middle ground and a desire to dispatch the principal actors in the civil war to the sidelines. Fuerza Nueva, the rightist extreme, is marginal. On the left, Carrillo's Communists, to avoid marginality, are showing nothing extreme.

At the first legal meeting of the PCE Central Committee, the party voted to accept the Franco-imposed monarchy as the constitutional form of government. "We fought for the republic," said Carrillo, "and the ideas of our party are republican. But today, the choice is not between monarchy and republic but between dictatorship and democracy."

Franco's Flag

At that same two-day Central Committee meeting, the party voted to accept the present red and yellow flag of Spain, rejecting a minority call to return to the tricolor of the republic. Acceptance of the flag that many associate only with the Franco regime was a hard decision, and some provincial Communists, including the powerful PSUC of Catalonia, accepted it with reluctance.

Carrillo, while he might not wish much of the vote, is winning praise outside the party for being "the smartest politician in Spain." Although there is clearly opposition to him within the party, he spoke of himself at the Central Committee meeting as "determined to give neither the army nor the politicians of the right the pretext for crushing the Communists."

"The fruits of our policies of moderation," he told the Central Committee, "have been our legalization. Any kind of reactionary tactics today would only provoke a reaction in a nation that still lives in the past."

But if Carrillo is winning praise from non-Communists for the finesse he has shown in leading the party back to legalization, Premier Adolfo Suarez has won praise from the Communists. It was Suarez, through his unexpected policies, who forced the Spanish opposition to drop its original tactics for a "democratic rupture" with the regime, and instead embark on a policy of cooperation with King and government.

Two Coalitions

The Spanish opposition, as Franco lay dying, had formed two coalitions, one in exile, one in Madrid which stretched from Communists on one side to Christian Democrats on the other. These groups called for a rupture with the post-Franco regime and the creation of a broadly based provisional government, which would organize free elections.

Carrillo used to explain during his exile in Paris that history had proven that no authoritarian regime ever voluntarily liberalizes itself. Therefore, in Spain, a total break was needed, and a clean start. The King and the Suarez government, however, defied history, and Spain is now heading toward elections that are accepted by the opposition.

The PCE's attitude toward the elections contrasts with that of the Portuguese Communists prior to the first free Portuguese elections in 1975. The Portuguese

party, fearing its weakness at the polls, opposed those elections to the end, and many date the start of the party's decline from the 13 per cent it received.

Carrillo, however, has urged early elections all along despite his party's weakness. The Spanish party leader makes clear in a book just published here—"Eurocommunism and the State"—that his policy is for the long run, and his short-run tactics are to gain a legal foothold. The party's growth can come later.

Carrillo's book makes interesting reading, for one finds few traces of Eastern European-style Communism in it. Instead, he defends a kind of Western European regional socialism, in which Communists and other parties are linked in vast coalitions which are closer to class reconciliation than class warfare.

Indian Influence

In Carrillo's approach, there are elements of early Italian Communist leader Antonio Gramsci's idea for a "national, collective, popular will" that would spontaneously ignite socialism in the people. The book

also makes clear that, if the Italian, French and Spanish parties shunned Communist "regionalism" in their declaration at the March Eurocommunist summit meeting here, it still is Carrillo's goal. He has yet to win Italian and French support for his theses—at least publicly.

There have been rumors here that Carrillo did not have firm control of his party, and that his moderate policies were stirring up resistance within the rank and file. There has been some evidence of this, not only in Carrillo's own references to "criticism" of his policies before the Central Committee, but in a letter made public by a group of five Communist lawyers and by the dissidence of the PSUC and others over acceptance of the King and the flag.

This criticism, and that which comes from the Workers' Communist movement around Marcelino Camacho, holds that the leadership is not taking advantage of Spain's fragile transitional period. So far, Carrillo has controlled the opposition through such statements as the one he made to his critics in Valladolid: "We will

not give Fraga [Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the center-right Alianza Popular] the pretext to bring out the army. If we did, we would not be a party with 50 years of revolutionary experience."

There are those people here who believe that the PCE's moderation is purely tactical, designed to get through the electoral morass. Once that is over, it is held, the Communists will revert to type. This argument ignores that the June elections will be followed by municipal elections, probably before the end of the year, and legislative elections probably some time next year. The coming elections are to form a constituent assembly, not a legislature.

There is reason to believe that Spanish Communism is going to be a special kind of Communism. The memory of the civil war is everywhere in Spain today, even in such symbols as the flag. The army came very close last month to rebelling when the Communists were legalized, and the PCE knows that it would not take that much to bring them out again.

Soviet Gains in Horn of Africa

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON—On the surface, the decision of Ethiopia's military government to close most U.S. facilities represents a substantial loss of influence for the United States and dramatic advance for the Soviet Union in the Horn of Africa.

But in light of the continuing political and military disintegration in Ethiopia and changes elsewhere in the volatile region, administration officials believe that the Soviet gains could be of short duration.

Some specialists even believe that the Kremlin could be riding for a fall in East Africa, one comparable to the expulsion of its advisers from Egypt, though no one expects this to happen in the near future.

Moscow's decision last December to provide Ethiopia with heavy arms and military equipment estimated at more than \$100 million could not have failed, the officials say, to damage Soviet relations with Ethiopia's neighbor and longtime enemy, Somalia.

Officials speculated that this decision could have come only after a vigorous debate in the Kremlin between military strategists, reluctant to put at risk the considerable facilities they had acquired or built in Somalia, and political strategists, eager for a deeper penetration of the African continent.

Soviet Presence

Somalia has allowed the Soviet Union to expand and use port facilities at Berbera for its ships in the Indian Ocean and also to use Somali airfields from which Soviet planes fly occasional reconnaissance missions. The Soviet Union has also installed communications facilities and a missile storage and handling plant.

As against these solid assets, however, the specialists said, the possibility of an alliance with Ethiopia, especially one achieved at the expense of the United States, would probably have enormous attraction for Kremlin strategists. With 25 million people, Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa and almost nine times the size of Somalia. It has undeveloped mineral and agricultural resources, in addition to a strategic location superior to that of Somalia for penetration into Africa.

"It's obvious that, in the end, the Soviets couldn't resist taking the Ethiopian bait," said an administration specialist. "They seem to have been willing to gamble that the Somali reaction to their new relationship with Ethiopia would be manageable. But what if it isn't manageable?"

One reason why Washington doubts that Moscow can long ride the Ethiopian and Somali horses simultaneously is that the

already tense relations between those two nations seem certain to be exacerbated in June, when the tiny buffer state known as the Territory of the Afaars and Issas achieves independence from France.

Somalia has long-standing claims to the territory, but its capital, Djibouti, serves as Ethiopia's most important port. Both countries are said to be infiltrating the territory heavily and diplomatically do not rule out a shooting war, though France has recently agreed to keep some forces in Djibouti for a time after independence.

Another major risk that Washington sees for Moscow in linking up with Ethiopia at this time has to do with the inability of the Marxist military rulers in Addis Ababa to crush or even contain the armed rebellion in the province of Eritrea.

Many diplomats say they expect Eritrea to succeed in breaking away from Ethiopia within a year or two, even though the rebel forces are still divided into three factions. This would deprive Ethiopia of its two ports on the Red Sea and encourage other secessionist movements in other parts of the country, diplomats say.

The Sudan has openly taken sides with the Eritrean separatists after accusing Ethiopia of supporting Libya's efforts to overthrow the Sudanese government. President Gaafar Numairi of the

Sudan has also taken the initiative for a group of moderate Arab governments in trying to lure Somalia from the Soviet embrace. Somalia is so completely dependent on the Soviet Union for all major military items, as well as for assistance provided by a small army of training personnel and non-military technicians, that Washington does not anticipate an early, dramatic break with Moscow.

Officials do believe, however, that President Mohammed Siad Barre was signaling his displeasure with the Soviet initiative in Ethiopia, as well as responding to appeals from moderate Arab governments for closer ties, when he attended a conference in North Yemen last month, officially called to discuss Red Sea defenses.

Siad's trip came immediately after Premier Fidel Castro's diplomatic foray into the Horn of Africa, during which he tried to evoke a common commitment to socialism to ease tensions between Somalia and Ethiopia, among other objectives.

Washington diplomats say they are confident Castro's initiative was a failure. They do wonder, however, how deeply the Soviet Union and Cuba might be willing to commit themselves to helping Ethiopia cope with the Eritrean rebellion.

Holding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said recently that the United States regretted the "downward drift" in relations with Ethiopia that had brought about the closing of U.S. facilities and the expulsion of U.S. personnel.

He undoubtedly meant what he said, but in more than one department of the government the concern about the deterioration in relations was tempered by relief that the United States was now out from under commitments that the Soviet Union has begun to assume in that country.

Letters

Black Bean Soup

The American National Cattlemen's Association, the wire chief at UPI and your copy-desk all need a seminar on soup-making by Waverley Root.

In your April 21 issue, you boxed an allegation by the president of the American National Cattlemen's Association—with a UPI slug—accusing President Carter of "advocating a vegetarian diet for Americans" because of the menu of the potluck dinner being served at the White House in observance of Food Day.

The menu features black bean soup. As any black bean soup devotee knows, it is virtually impossible to evolve that lovely dish without long simmering the beans with "a ham bone or a piece of salt pork." (A lettuce sort of soup can be achieved by cooking the beans with a turkey carcass or fishbones.) No dinner table perturbed by black bean soup can be labeled "vegetarian" . . . at least not until a corn-fattened steer is also labelled "vegetarian."

R.W. HOWARD,
Evanston, W. Germany.

Flashpoint Is Closer In Aegean

By Evans and Nov

ATHENS—The flashpoint closer in the dispute between Greece and Turkey over territorial rights in the fabled Aegean Sea, a far more dangerous of contention than Cyprus between the once-allied N. members, and Greece is seen an urgent SOS to the U. States.

That flashpoint has a hair-trigger close in the two years. Now, with T. preparing another oil explor in the Aegean and with G. illegally continuing to strengthen military defenses on its key islands close to the Turkish mainland, conflict is unavoidable.

Adding to President Carter's miseries here is the privately voiced by top U. officials, apart from the Aegean United States is failing to its role as leader of the W. alliance just as the Soviet is moving into a new phase of expansionism. "What is policy in Africa?" a U. leader asked. "While mental changes are taking under the direction of the U. S. cover, we don't see the doing anything."

Both sides in the Ankara Athens camps have harsh for the United States and G. Carter (the only thing they on), but the harshest come the Greek government of mier Constantine Cernaz

Lingering Stink

The Nixon-Agnew year exude a lingering stink which Mr. Carter is unfasting in a heavy price. Duri dictatorship the colonels ruthlessly ran Greece with ture and other totalitarian plings were courted by the administration for what into ephemeral military g mainly the rights to the Sixth Fleet.

Less than three years the United States is not for any homeporting and is out of NATO's milite ganization. Worse, can ambivalence of the Cart ministration over the dispute is rehabilitating Americanism.

The latest case in p Mr. Carter's half-a-lad in favor of the U.S.-Turk fense cooperation pact. T ture failed to mollify Tur angred Greece.

"That was not what we would happen," a Greek net member told us, promised this and Carter sed that, but now inst acting in a moral and pr way he is acting like a nocrat, playing with w.

The anger in that conceals a half-fear. In after 55 years of quiet is becoming expansionist United States cannot as power or its preeminence Western alliance to de it.

Minor Incursion

In September, 1975, Ge acted to a minor Turk cusion against a tiny is nation, 100 miles Turkish coast in a w might easily have flam shooting war. The untu bears telling now as an of what may lie ahead.

Ro was temporarily i inhabited by an illness single family living on it the river, the Greek f ing from the island's o staff was replaced at a Turkish flag. A Gre boat restored the Greek Athens protested vigor Ankara.

When the Turkish fl again raised several the Greek government sent officers to hide th in a cave on the islar orders to shoot if nece prevent a recurrence. Th lah government was no warned. As it turned out happened.

"How can war come Greek official who reveal story asked. "That is b Just as it is doing in the Soviet Union is doir it can here to exploit the U.S. connection, with a i political-operation invest \$2 million or more, p rained by take-off of U.S. exports to the Union.

But there is nothing that. What is new is ti pliciton, at a moment of re here, that the United S on trial for failing in alliance, a suspicion during the two previous a traditions, but one that Carter has done noth lessen.

ION int Laurent Goes Into Fur

Susan Smith
(IHT).—Yves Saint
Laurent's fall fur collection
is as much a mas-
sive and for as he is of
cotton, probably be-
cause furs like fabric.
Laurent has always de-
signed fur coats for his
collection but this is his
first ready-to-wear
collection given his imagina-
tion with sable, lynx,

mink, fox, wolf, nutria, marmot,
beaver, raccoon and rabbit.
Most astonishing is what he's
done with mink. He has dyed it
violet, scarlet, royal blue, pe-
cock green and burgundy and put
the colors together in striped
coats and jackets that are the
ultimate in fur furs.

Following the line that a
woman can never be too thin or
too rich, here she can never wear
too much fur. So, there are
matching multicolored mink ac-
cessories—an Assyrian-style hel-
met and a triangular shawl, both
trimmed with a fringe of mink
tails.

The shawl, which has quilted
plaid fabric on one side, is the
most versatile piece in the col-
lection. And if you're afraid of
multicolored mink, it comes in
familiar browns and black. Fur
over the shoulders of any outfit,
it makes a mink stole look as
clumsy and dated as a bustle. Or

Saint Laurent's
multicolored
mink coat
and hat.

It can be worn on the head, tied
at the nape of the neck, which
makes the cascade of mink tails
look like sausage curls.



This unorthodox casual use of
fur is further evidence of Saint
Laurent's strength as a designer.

Another example is quilting.
Cotton poplin and rabbit are
quilted together in a hooded hip-
length jacket. To wear over the
jacket or on its own is a match-
ing reversible quilted vest.

Other casual styles include
wrap-over bathrobe coats with
long tie belts in fur.

He has also done fur versions
of his cosack coat and his short
square jacket. For day, a black
outer jacket is piped in scarlet
mink. For evening, a floor-length
black outer cosack coat is piped
in gold.

Big Eskimo hoods are featured
throughout the collection, often
trimmed with a long silk tassel.
And for evening, coats are wrap-
ped up with a long fur boa.

Prices start at \$4,000 francs for
the cotton-rabbit sportswear. The
striped mink coats start at 45,000
francs.

formed gypsy violin solo. The
last act, with the prince collapse
on his couch, staggering to-
ward the vision of Odette and
finally dropping dead on the
floor, is more exciting though
less romantic than the con-
ventional apotheosis.

One good argument for this
new "Swan Lake" is that the
Royal Ballet and Festival Ballet
already tour the more authentic
version. Another is that dancers
who are not good enough to hold
our interest by sheer style and
technique can get by instead
with realistic acting.

Lack of Contrast
In the first act, Elaine Mc-
Donald is a strong and effective
Odette-Odile, who could certainly
hold her own in any production.
At the matinee, Noriko Ohara
also danced extremely well; she
has the ideal petite figure but
her face is impassive and there
is no contrast between her Odette
and her Odile.

Paul Tyers as McDonald's
prince looks suitably romantic
and makes the dream totally
credible by keeping his eyes
constantly fixed on Odette and
the "swans." But one wonders
if he would ever have dared say
boo to his mother, while his
dancing and partnering are al-
most embarrassingly weak and
insecure. Christian Addams, with-
out being a virtuoso, is a much
more experienced and reliable
dancer, and, incidentally, looks
more the type to defy his mother
and abandon himself to loose
living. He spoiled the dream by
periodically turning his back
on the swans and going back to
"sleep."

Both Graham Bart and Nigel
Spencer make suitably Mephis-
tophettian friends.

The production can be recom-
mended both to those who don't
know "Swan Lake" and to those
who know it too well and are
ready for a change. It can be
seen in Southsea, England, this
week and in Glasgow May 11-13.
It is sad that financial difficul-
ties are forcing the company to
reduce its size after that per-
fectly splendid performance of
"Swan Lake" for the time being.

DANCE

'an Lake' for Jaded, Uninitiated

Neg Kerensky

HAMPTON, England
—Following his suc-
cessful "Giselle" for
the Ballet de la Ville
of Paris, the now
famous choreographer
has now an even more
"an Lake."

The British are get-
ting to choreograph-
ing with the classics,
of yet used to them
completely new stories,
and John New-
done in Germany.
Swan Lake" is the
pt to be so revolu-
tionary. The result is con-
stantly on balance, opinion
favorable. Seeing the
on tour in Wolver-
hampton, the interest of
tory and the gain in
realism just about
dismal and poignancy.
of a prince in love
and maiden and duped
ring his love for a
we now have a de-
tero infatuated with a
Odile. His vision of
(Odette) comes to him
dream! His mother
flow him to marry the

courtesan and in a final opium
trance he realizes the error of
his ways and stabs himself.

Odile is introduced to the
prince by Benno, a combination
of the conventional friend and
of the evil magician Rothbart;
Odile and Benno dance a duet
in the first act to the "black
swan" music while she dances
another pas de deux with the
prince in the third act, thus re-
storing Tchaikovsky's original
musical intentions.

The second act, in which
Odette is now nothing but a
figment of the prince's imagina-
tion, loses most, being reduced
from doomed love to a drug
"trip," though Darrell wisely
retains Ivanov's famous chess
rapport. A bit of the prince's room,
including his couch, is left on
the side of the stage, cramping
the swans and causing some un-
necessary confusion about what
we are watching the prince
dreaming or as he sees himself
in his dream.

The national dances in the
third act are performed by for-
eign princesses urged on the
prince by his mother as poten-
tial brides. Darrell has devised
attractive and appropriate num-
bers for them, especially the
Russian dance to a rarely per-

MUSIC

'Siegfried' in Marseilles— making the Audible Visual

By David Stevens

LLERES (IHT).—The
new opera by Richard
Wagner's "Siegfried" tackles
with lively imagina-
tion of the great problems
of Wagner's four "Ring"
operas, making visible
the otherwise un-
fathomable dramatic
information references from the
opera, to a lesser extent,

and Wagner's own
actions, are little help
to static stage pic-
ture, relying on a prior
of music and words
audiences do not have.
stage director, Jacques
Bout, departing from a
ally romantic and
proach, has sought to
audible visible.

process he has produced
ed, that is constantly
ve, as well as one that
instant visual clues to
of the entire cycle—
y valuable for an au-
dience, saw the preceding
cycle, "Die Walkure,"
and will not see the
"Die Götterdämmerung"
until more than a year

uring the prelude, the
up and Mime is seen
Sieglinde's death and
birth, information
the audience in the
i but not imparted to
himself until later in

ame way. Act II begins
rich still stewing over
ation at the hands of
e maidens in "Das
and the final act
an Wanderer mulling
family problems sur-
vey the figures of the
e technique is used to
Q and A of the
Mime cycle program a
m it rarely has. And
grief dispatches the
splendid repitition mas-
saging, today head-
sures his human form
his dying words.

Heran "Ring" addict
ject to seeing so ex-
everything he already
at the most tradition-
aguerie could hardly
about the nobly colored
atmosphere in which
onception and lighting,
and Anne-Marie Skat-
s and costumes, and
usual's masks all played
oles.
ed" being primarily a
one-to-one exchange,
of primary importance,
Marseilles had no im-
weaknesses. Herbert
physically dominating
started unevenly but
security as the evening
d, while Marita Napier

had the ringing top notes to
carry off Brünnhilde's awakening
in the final scene, Rudolph Hol-
tenau's Wanderer was majestically
acted and warmly sung.
Ragner Ulfung (Mime), Maritus
Rintler (Alberich), George Pap-
pas (Fafner) and Jocelyne Tal-
lon (Garda) all brought voice and
character to their parts.

Diego Masson conducted an or-
chestra, if not poetic, performance,
and he and the orchestra were
included in the general audience
approval.

Herz has done guest produc-
tions in this house for many
years; one recalls "Albert Her-
ring," "The Young Lord" and
"Katya Kabanova," among others.
Until he succeeded, Herz held the
post of Operndirektor in Leipzig,
where he most recently staged
a Wagner "Ring" cycle which the
world's greatest opera houses
might envy. He has also directed
productions in Buenos Aires and
Vienna, and in London, where
he has future commitments.

The choice of "Mahagonny" as
his debut production in his own
new house automatically turned
the premiere into a major cultural
event. This opera's world pre-
miere in Leipzig 47 years ago
provided one of the greatest
musical-theatrical scandals in
German history, with policemen
lining the walls of the auditorium
to control disturbances by the
Nazis, who took exception to
Brecht as a Marxist and to Weill
as a Jew.

Sidewalk Display
A number of leading cultural
and political lights in today's
East Germany attended that
vivacious premiere, and they
turned out in force at this new
production, which, to make the
occasion even more gala, fell on
the eve of May Day. In the
audience, one also saw Brecht's
daughter and son-in-law, the
well-known acting couple Barbara
Berg and Michael Sobell, and

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, May 3 (IHT).—For his
production since taking over
the directorship of the Komische
Oper after the death of his great
mentor Walter Felsenstein, Jo-
achim Herz has revived one of
the legendary works of the late
Weimar Republic period, "Ma-
hagonny," for which Bertolt Brecht
provided the text and Kurt Weill
the music. The premiere over
the weekend brought the most
brilliant operatic success this city
has experienced in quite some
time.

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tions in this house for many
years; one recalls "Albert Her-
ring," "The Young Lord" and
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daughter and son-in-law, the
well-known acting couple Barbara
Berg and Michael Sobell, and

Better understanding. A drop in size - a rise in safety.

The old fashioned theory of safety, that
bigger is better, isn't just technically untrue
but leads to cars that are cumbersome and
heavy to handle.

So any future concept of vehicle safety
must include its passive safety measures in
compact dimensions which are suited to
modern traffic conditions. And this is only
possible when all the individual features of
the safety system complement each other
step by step.

The compact BMWs are an excellent
example of how a carefully combined sys-

tem of safety measures can produce a de-
gree of safety seldom realised in such com-
pact dimensions.

And in the event it is just such a system
as this which determines the amount of
protection the occupants of the car enjoy.
Because taken in isolation individual safety
measures can only afford limited protection. If
the crunch comes that just won't be enough.

Safety — a matter of common sense.
The wearing of seatbelts is basic to the
whole concept of safety — that's why the
professionals have always worn them.

- 1 More rigid propshaft tunnel and bulkhead which prevents engine and gearbox intrusion into passenger compartment.
- 2 High performance engine — a necessity for true control.
- 3 Bonnet, designed to crumple outwards, with special safety catch.
- 4 Specially strengthened wheel housing for front suspension — ex-
cellent for absorbing and transferring shock to the roof supports and
horizontal body members.
- 5 The front end has been carefully designed with special crush zones
to give protection in case of head-on collision. Collapse speeds have
been synchronised to the reaction times of the front seat belts.
- 6 Ergonomically designed cockpit for simple and efficient control.
- 7 Safety glass in windscreen.
- 8 Strong, angled steering column. Steering gears well away from im-
pact zone.
- 9 Unhindered vision of road and traffic through maximum window
area with minimal blind spots.
- 10 Steering wheel with padded rim and wide impact area. Ignition built
into steering column housing-key cannot cause damage to the knee.
- 11 BMW seats vision and control system: uninterrupted vision allows

- mastery of traffic conditions.
- 12 Specially constructed roof supports, body members and integral
roll-over bar.
- 13 Doors with recessed handles, safety locks and safety hinges.
- 14 Adjustable head restraints and three point automatic front seat
belts are also fitted.
- 15 Modern heating and ventilation systems keep driver fresh and alert.
- 16 The passenger compartment is of particularly rigid construction,
forming a 'survival capsule'.
- 17 Interior upholstered in shock absorbing nonflammable material.
No sharp edges in impact areas.
- 18 Tank protected in front of the rear axle. Even under considerable
pressure fuel system will not leak, avoiding fire risk.
- 19 Extremely high performance safety chassis. Superior road holding
in any conditions.
- 20 The boot has been similarly treated in case of impact from
the rear.
- 21 Exterior bodywork rounded to avoid injury to others in
collision. Bumper follows body contours.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man
who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

Says 1977 Profits Equal Last Year's

JRG. West Germany, (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen have recommended a dividend for 1976 if expected earnings at end this year. Toni management board told a press conference.

Profit by 17% in 1977

May 2 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen of Paris, the nationalized bank, consolidated earnings of 355 million francs, an increase of 17 percent over 1976 result of 303 million francs.

consolidated profit of 316 million francs which had pre-set aside and had locked, BNP said.

of the parent alone million francs from 1976 a year before.

ion Market Rise Slows

May 2 (AP-DJ).—The unadjusted rise in market consumer prices in March from last year was 1.5 percent, up from 1.2 percent in February.

with a year ago, summer prices rose 11 percent while in the increase was 10.5 percent.

TURKEY

VESTON GROUP

Enquiries to: 57111. Tel: 3612 56. NEW YORK CITY 500 Fifth Ave. CA 224922. T: 7301350.

when he replied to a question about the effect of West Germany's corporate tax reform on dividend policy by saying, "We don't have the problems most companies have here."

It is expected that most companies will have to cut the cash dividend because of the tax reform, which ends double taxation of dividends for the shareholder but increases the tax on distributed income for the company.

The chairman said that VW worldwide volume sales in the first four months of this year were 780,000 motor vehicles, up 9 percent from the year-ago period.

Domestic volume sales were up 26.4 percent to 314,000 units in the first four months of the year. This compares with 705,800 units for all of 1976.

Mr. Schmuecker said the VW domestic group was producing at about 80-percent capacity, putting out 7,400 units daily against a technical capacity of 9,000 units.

He said the firm is expanding production cautiously to avoid the type of "earthquake" VW experienced during its restructuring. Rather than rapidly expanding employment and increasing production to full capacity, he said, VW is building up production gradually.

VW workers have agreed to this policy with their willingness to work special shifts, he said. Production from special shifts would decline this year to 40,000 units from 60,000 in 1976.

In 1976, the VW group produced 2,142,087 units altogether, up 11.1 percent from 2,097,857 units in 1975.

As previously reported, 1976 group sales were 2,142 billion marks, up 13.6 percent from 18,857 billion marks. Domestic turnover was up 23.1 percent to 8.1 billion marks, while foreign sales rose more slowly, increasing 8.5 percent to 13.3 billion marks.

Mr. Schmuecker declined to make any predictions for sales in 1977. He noted that the 3.9-percent domestic retail price increase announced last month would not cover increased costs. He added that VW would increase prices in other markets as well.

British Banks Cut Loan Rate To Lowest Level Since 1973

LONDON, May 2 (AP-DJ).—Britain's four major commercial banks today reduced their base lending and deposit rates to the lowest levels since 1973 as the declining interest-rate trend continued unabated.

Barclays, Lloyds, Midland and National Westminster announced reductions in their base lending rates to 8.5 percent from 9 percent in deposit rates to 4 percent from 4.5 percent.

Their reductions followed the Bank of England's cut Friday in its minimum lending rate—the marker for the fifth consecutive week to 8.25 percent from 8.75 percent. The MLR has been cut 11 times this year by a total of 6 percentage points from 14.25 percent.

The MLR is now at its lowest level since July, 1973, and 6.75 points below last October's crisis peak of 15 percent.

The British authorities earlier this year forecast a gradual and orderly decline in interest rates. However, sluggish money market growth, coupled with large bond offerings by the government since last September, has allowed the authorities to cut interest rates more quickly than anticipated.

One government source said: "We still feel the trend is correct but the pace is a little faster than we would like."

Forecasts Vary From 0.2% to 4% Only Small Profit Gains Seen for U.S. Firms

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—Corporate profits in steel, coal and other key categories are expected to show only a slight after-tax gain at best for the first quarter, according to leading economic forecasters.

Predictions of gains for the quarter over the fourth quarter of 1976 ranged from a low of only 0.2 percent, by Data Resources Inc. of Lexington, Mass., to a high of 4.1 percent, expected by Chase Econometrics Associates of Bala Cynwyd, Pa.

Citibank forecast a gain of 1 percent while Merrill Lynch Economics predicted a 1.4-percent rise.

In earnings reports by the steel industry, United States Steel Corp. reported a 72-percent drop in the first quarter, while Bethlehem Steel Corp. showed a 25.3-million loss.

General Motors led the profits advance in the automotive sector with a 13-percent gain to a new high of \$902 million, while Ford climbed 47 percent to nearly \$482 million.

In the petroleum industry, results were mixed, with Exxon, the nation's largest oil company, slipping nearly 13 percent in the first quarter to \$645 million, partly as a result of declines in foreign exchange rates.

Shell Oil profits fell 16 percent, Gulf slid by the same amount, and Ohio Standard plunged 23 percent. Among the gains were Indiana Standard, up 15 percent, Mobil, up nearly 3 percent, and Texaco, ahead by 8.4 percent to \$242.6 million.

Utilities scored broad gains, with Consolidated Edison ahead 15 percent, Pacific Gas & Electric nearly 88 percent and Southern Co. 61 percent. Rate increases and soaring demand were behind the increases.

In chemicals, first-quarter profits slumped as Du Pont fell 11.7 percent to \$21 million, Monsanto dipped 5.7 percent to \$47.9 million and Allied plunged 52.5 percent to \$12.4 million.

Olin, meanwhile, advanced 6.8 percent to \$21.9 million and Dow gained 7.5 percent to \$193.3 million. Declines were influenced by the depressed fiber market and severe weather.

Discussing the profit outlook, Virvan Rogers, a senior economist for Data Resources, said in a telephone interview that only a week ago the company had forecast first-quarter corporate profits of \$88 billion, seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, but that it had since revised the figure to less than \$87 billion.

Robert Lewis, vice-president of Citibank, put the profit forecast for the quarter at \$87.7 billion, while Albert Cox Jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economics, forecast \$86 billion.

In the most optimistic projection of the four surveyed, Michael Evans, president of Chase Econometrics, put first-quarter corporate profits at \$90.4 billion.

If the projection holds for the full year, corporate profits should rise by well over 17 percent for 1977, the company said.

In the earnings reports, good performers during the quarter included autos, aluminum, electronics, forest products, savings and loans, electric utilities and telecommunications.

Among industries in which weak performers offset stronger ones were oil, chemicals, paper, machinery, building materials and airlines.

Fred Plemmons, director of Data Resources' industry financial service, said that on the basis of a model of 81 industries covering about 75 percent of corporate after-tax profits, earnings would show the following for the year:

All industries would be up 12.6 percent, banks about 8 percent, utilities around 9 percent, oil 14 percent and steel up 23 percent.

On an unadjusted basis, Mr. Plemmons said, the Data Resources model of 81 key industries forecast a rise in corporate profits of 8.8 percent for the first quarter of this year over a year earlier but a decline of 9 percent over the fourth quarter of 1976.

The first and third quarters are regarded as the weakest of the year while the second and fourth quarters are the strongest, explaining the decline from the year's final quarter.

Unadjusted figures are actual numbers rather than those that are adjusted for seasonal factors.

The Commerce Department also reported that construction spending in March rose 5.6 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$157.2 billion annual rate from \$149 billion in February, when the increase was 8.7 percent.

Public construction expenditures

U.S. Industry Gears for Fight Against Steel Imports

PITTSBURGH, May 2 (AP-DJ).—Armed with a new study of international steel-trade problems, the U.S. steel industry is gearing up a major campaign against what it views as unfair, cut-price foreign competition.

The study was commissioned months ago by the American Iron and Steel Institute as steel imports, primarily from Japan, were beginning to rise to close to 20 percent of total U.S. consumption in last year's fourth quarter.

A final version of the study will be delivered to officials of the Washington-based trade group this week and it is expected to be distributed widely later this month.

A draft of the study, made available by steel industry sources, makes clear that the institute hopes to convince government policymakers that rising steel imports, through their pressure on domestic prices and profits, threaten U.S. producers' ability to finance new steelmaking capacity—leaving the nation vulnerable to steel shortages during the 1980s.

Already, before the first government official has been briefed with the study, the industry appears to have moved a step toward achieving the study's major recommendation: multilateral discussion of solutions to the problems in the world steel industry.

Probe to Be Urged
This week, according to industry and government officials, trade representatives of the United States and the Common Market will propose an immediate investigation of world steel-trade problems by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

If the proposal is approved by the group of Western industrial nations and Japan, OECD discussions on steel are likely to begin this summer, following completion of the investigation.

U.S. producers had been pushing for special steel-sector trade negotiations in Geneva under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

But a leading industry trade official said Friday that it was "immaterial" whether steel-trade discussions were organized by the OECD or GATT.

He said the OECD investigation and talks may help "to avoid a confrontation" over steel trade and are "consistent with what our industry has proposed."

Steel imports have been linked increasingly by steel company officials with the industry's price and profit problems, highlighted during the first quarter when five of the top nine steelmakers had net losses.

Dumping Charged
Top officials of U.S. Steel Corp. have argued in recent months that "subsidized" foreign producers are engaged in "unfair" competition, while Lewis Foy, Bethlehem Steel Corp. chairman, has charged that the foreign producers are "dumping" steel in the United States at prices below those in their home markets.

U.S. Factory Orders Rise 5.2% in March

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP-DJ).—Factory orders rose 5.2 percent in March to a seasonally adjusted \$112.12 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The increase reflects an 8-percent rise in orders of durable goods to \$39.55 billion and a 2.3-percent jump in orders of non-durables to an adjusted \$52.57 billion.

Factory shipments were up 5 percent to an adjusted \$111.37 billion.

In February factory orders had risen 1.3 percent following a 2-percent January decline, while shipments had increased 2.6 percent after a 1.7-percent January decline.

Manufacturers' inventories increased 0.4 percent in March to an adjusted \$169.16 billion from \$168.45 billion in February, when the increase was 0.6 percent.

The department noted that the figure for durable goods orders for March was revised upward by \$600 million.

"Virtually all" of the revision was in machinery industries, and as a result new orders for non-defense capital goods were revised from the originally reported \$14.1 billion to \$14.7 billion, where they now stand 3-percent higher than February.

The Commerce Department also reported that construction spending in March rose 5.6 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$157.2 billion annual rate from \$149 billion in February, when the increase was 8.7 percent.

Public construction expenditures

figures inched up to \$32 billion at an annual rate from \$32.5 billion in February and \$29.9 billion in January.

Private construction outlays increased to \$124.3 billion at an annual rate from \$116.5 billion in February and \$107.2 billion in January.

Prices Gain On Big Board
NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—Strength in oil stocks and more favorable economic news from Washington lifted stock prices broadly higher in light trading today.

Analysts said the oil and natural gas group got a boost from growing investor conviction that part of the government's proposed energy program—the gasoline tax increase in particular—will not survive in Congress.

Also buoying the market, according to the analysts, was the government report of a rise in new factory orders in March.

Analysts expressed surprise at the rise in short-term interest rates last week.

But they said there could be a delayed reaction tomorrow, when Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns makes his quarterly visit to Congress to testify on monetary policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.32 points to 931.32. It was up 3.22 at 9 o'clock.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered decliners by about 890 to about 480.

Volume totaled 17.97 million shares compared with 18.33 million shares on Friday.

Among advances in the petroleum group, Mobil Oil, which today made a new bid for the California-based Irvine Co., rose 15 1/8 to 67 7/8. Standard Oil of California rose 1/4 to 41 1/2, and Exxon 5/8 to 52 1/4.

On the downside, Natamox fell 1/4 to 37 1/4, Tandy 1 3/8 to 27 and Xerox 1 to 44 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in slow trading. The Amex index was up 0.63 at 112.80.

GM Declares Special Payout

DETROIT, May 2 (Reuters).—General Motors Corp. said today its board voted a \$1 special dividend plus the regular 85-cent dividend for the second quarter, payable June 10 to holders of record May 12.

GM said the payout is the highest ever for a second quarter with the previous record set in 1965's second quarter when it paid \$1.50.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
	1977	1976	
Coca-Cola			
First Quarter			
Revenue	785.20	660.70	
Profits	65.70	59.00	
Per share	1.06	0.97	

General Foods, Limited

(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)
Can. \$25,000,000
8 1/2% Notes 1984

Wood Gundy Limited
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Lehman Brothers Incorporated
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bauguer & Co.

Bankers Trust International
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Paribas S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Suisse-Bankverein
Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
European Banking Company

The Gulf Bank
Kidder, Peabody International
Kuwait Foreign Trading & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

London Multinational Bank
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.
Pictet International

N.M. Rothschild & Sons
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Société Générale
Swiss Bank Corporation

Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Wardley

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banque d'Alsace et du Nord
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Bank Heuser & Co. AG

Bank of America International
Bank Leu International (B.L.I.)
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Neuchâtel, Schumacher, Mallet

Baring Brothers & Co.
Borns Fry
Commerzbank
Crédit Lyonnais

DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dewan & Associates International S.C.S.
Eisenbank-Warburg
Greenfields Incorporated

Kreditbank N.Y.
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggeoiv
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Lloyds Bank International

Manufacturers Hanover
Nesbitt, Thomson
Orion Bank Limited
Richardson Securities of Canada

Sauwa Bank (Underwriters)
Société Financière Assurances (SOFIAS)
Union de Banque Arabes et Françaises (U.B.A.F.)
Yamaichi International (Europe)

U.K. Exempts Lorrho On Dividend Restraint

LONDON, May 2 (Reuters).—Lorrho Ltd. said today the Treasury has granted it exemption from statutory dividend restraint which limits dividend increases to 10 percent a year.

The exemption is on the ground that the company's main trading and operations are almost entirely outside Britain.

Eastern Airlines Sets Tests for Europe's Airbus

NEW YORK, May 2 (UPI).—Airbus Industrie, the European consortium that built the A-300 Airbus, scored its first small success with U.S. airlines today.

Eastern Airlines announced it has leased four A-300s for a six-month test on the route between New York and Florida during the 1977-78 season.

No other U.S. airline has ever used an A-300, Western Airlines considered purchasing several, then changed its mind.

Forty-one of the planes are in service on airlines of other countries. The planes are assembled at Toulouse, France, and are made by a consortium of French, British, West German and Spanish companies.

The American sales office for the A-300 was opened in New York several years ago. The company has been particularly distressed at the failure of airlines in the United States to use the A-300 because it has General Electric jet engines and about 25 percent of its total cost is in American parts.

International Stock Index			
	Yesterday	Prev.	1 Mo.
Amsterdam	98.50	97.50	50
Buenos Aires	105.75	104.00	10
Frankfurt	143.77	148.40	40
London 50	140.70	142.00	80
London 300	187.41	185.80	80
Milan	64.35	64.41	10
Paris	82.78	81.90	10
Rio de Janeiro	100.00	97.49	40
Tokyo (a)	263.17	266.00	10
Tokyo (b)	5182.89	5162.59	20
Zurich	208.30	213.30	20
(a) New, (b) Old			

European Mar (Yesterday's closing in local currency)	
Amsterdam	Stock
AKZO	36.70
Alberici Heijn	31.10
Algem. Ned.	31.10
Amrobank	70.50
Adam Rub	48.50
Alkerm.	21.00
Imp. Chm.	77.00
Gold Pl.	31.10
Guinness	31.10
Hawker-	31.10
Hutton &	31.10
Imp. Chm.	77.00

H.V.A.	52.50	Markeke	
Holl-Am-H	58.50	Morlat Bt	
Hoogovens	44.90	Michels	
I.C.L.M.	100.50	Plessey	
Nat Nedert	181.70	Rand Al	
Philips	31.10	Rank or	
Robeco	163	Royal D	
Rolinto	184	R.T.Z.	
Royal Dutch	145 70	Shell	
Unilever	126 70	Thorn U	
Van Ommen	178	Tubit in	
Ver Mach	85	Union C	
		Victors	
		Wen L3	
		West De	
		West Dr	
		West Hc	
		West M	

Bruix-Lainco	1.770	
Chemische	299	
Electrolit	5.990	
GB-Inno-BM	1.885	Basilio
Hoboken	2.060	ERBA
Industria	4.200	ErcMar
Ph Gevaert	1.260	Industria
Soc Generale	2.460	Genera
Solvay	2.460	IFI
Un Miniere	932	Isalgas
		Isaleide
		LaRina
		Montest
		Olivetti
		Snia VI
AEG	87.20	
BASF	172.10	
Bayer	1.99.50	
Commerzbank	204.20	
Cont Gummi	73.50	
Deilmire	361.50	
Deutsche	199.70	
Deutscher	295.60	
Dresdener	235.20	
Hochsch	153.50	
Industrie	299.50	
Karlsberg	335	
Kaufhof	299	
		Air Liqu
		Acetol
		BSN
		Carrot
		Chem La
		Cie Ben

Winnings	178.70	CGE
Marxmann	237.50	Immo
Metalgesellschaft	237.50	Immo
Neckermann	45.28	L'Oréal
RWE new	173	Alach B
Schering	380	Mitchell
Siemens	272.50	Mohr-H
Thyssen	273	Mouline
Varia	124	Peribas
Veba	174.50	PJK
Volkswagen		Powert
		Perrier
		Pezzeno
Anglo-Arn cp	2.24	Rui Pau
Anglo-Arn	24.00	Sacher
Barclay Bk	2.31	St Gels
Beecham Gr	4.40	Suez
BICC	1.09	Télécom
Boots	1.65	Thomas
Bowater	1.93	Uelmo
Brit-Arn Tob	2.65	

Star	0.71	Barch
Burmah	0.46	B Baw
CadburySc	0.76	Ciba G
Chartered	1.27	C Sui
Comfauuds	1.26	C Fische
Deaser D	2.33	Hofiro
Decca Rec	3.11	Nestle
Distillers	1.45	Sandoz
Dunlop	1.64	Sie B
E Mus Ind	2.12	Sig
GFC	7.81	U B S
FreeSIGed	9.00%	

**R
to**

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
...S	272.00	124.50	75.00
...S	228.00	114.00	63.00
...S	171.00	85.50	47.00
...S	171.00	68.50	47.00
Fr.	4,050.00	1,025.00	1,125.00
...S	1,950.00	97.50	54.00
...S	118.00	59.00	33.00
...S	272.00	196.50	75.00
...S	228.00	114.00	63.00

\$	222.	114.00	63.00
\$	214.	143.00	79.00
\$	292.	144.00	81.00
\$	278.	289.00	161.00
\$	526.	114.00	63.00
\$	274.	144.00	79.00
\$	118.00	59.00	32.25
\$	195.	97.50	54.00
\$	2,650.	425.00	767.00
\$	214.	143.00	79.00
\$	171.	85.50	47.00
\$	278.	136.50	75.00
\$	222.	114.00	63.00
\$	626.	1,300.00	1,318.00
\$	222.	114.00	63.00
\$	464.	292.00	171.00
\$	278.	136.50	75.00
\$	278.	136.50	75.00
\$	124.	62.00	34.50
\$	116.	59.00	32.25
\$	171.	85.50	47.00
\$	116.	59.00	32.00
\$	195.	97.50	54.00
\$	278.	136.50	75.00
\$	214.	143.00	79.00
\$	222.	114.00	63.00

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— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

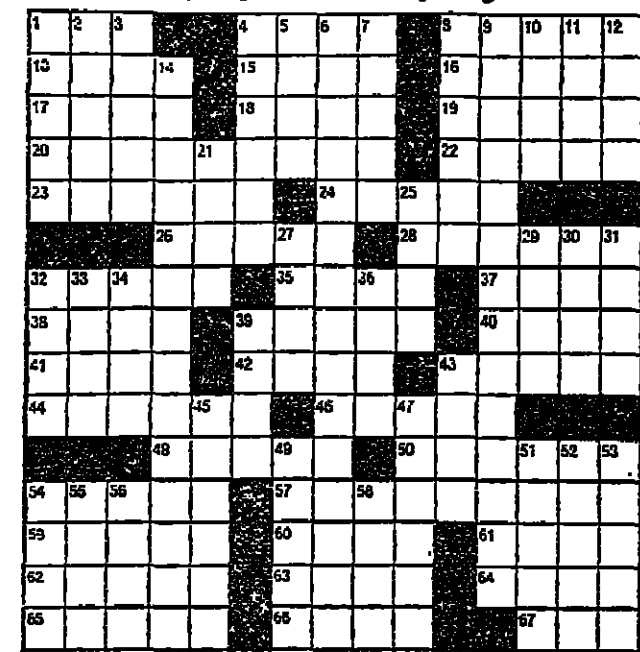
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The first quarter of 1977 was the 21st consecutive quarter in which earnings improved, in comparison with the same quarter of previous years.

VEREINS- UND WESTBANK
Aktiengesellschaft

For a copy of our 1976 Annual Report, write office of Corporate Treasurer, Box 512, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Moleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Nitrit
 - 4 Exclamations of disgust
 - 8 Exclude
 - 13 Lump of clay
 - 15 Keats or Yeats
 - 16 Abscond
 - 17 Exchange
 - 18 Osprey's cousin
 - 19 Nine-day-old porridge
 - 20 Element used by steelmakers
 - 22 Elected
 - 23 Caressed Fido
 - 24 Prone to imitation
 - 25 Mr. Bean
 - 26 Foliage
 - 27 Forbidden
 - 28 Sen. McGovern's state
 - 29 Site of Aswan Dam
 - 29 Encourage
 - 30 Promotions from on high
 - 40 Anatomical tissue
 - 41 European country: Abbr.
 - 42 Wax
 - 43 Big Bertha's birthplace
 - 44 Drool
 - 46 "Of These —"
 - 48 Style of Lincoln
 - 49 Memorial columns
 - 50 Esprit de corps
 - 54 Whence
 - 55 Columbus sailed
 - 57 Arctic
 - 58 Levi's "Christ"
 - 59 Stopped at —
 - 60 Chantreuse
 - 61 Chair part
 - 62 Foreign
 - 63 Indigo
 - 64 Items for Arabs
 - 65 To fold
 - 66 River in Russia
 - 67 Thing in law
 - DOWN**
 - 1 Rascal
 - 2 Seaweeds
 - 3 Aim
 - 4 Causes to turn
 - 5 Turtle
 - 5 Author Vidal
 - 6 Houseleeks
 - 7 runner plants
 - 7 High-priced
 - 8 Testify
 - 9 Marsh plant used in basketry
 - 10 Dory or dinghy
 - 11 Polygonal recess
 - 12 Clarinet
 - 13 Spring flower
 - 21 Pertaining to aviation
 - 25 Miss Chase
 - 27 Medical suffix
 - 28 Contents
 - 30 She in Parée
 - 31 Mr. Connery
 - 32 Converts into leather
 - 33 Third man
 - 34 Letter on a key
 - 36 Phrygian
 - 37 Adams
 - 38 Mand socks
 - 43 Organic compound
 - 45 Red dyes
 - 47 African antelope
 - 49 Imam's world
 - 51 Lend — (listen)
 - 52 Rent
 - 53 Baltic natives
 - 54 Fuel from a fern
 - 55 Competent
 - 56 Cut of meat
 - 58 "What's — for me?"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...
Now you can receive dozens of crossword puzzles each month in the Herald Tribune Crossword Puzzle Magazine. To subscribe, send check or money order for \$5 (6 issues) or \$10 (12 issues) to: HTI Corporation, Subscription Dept., 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	16	61	Fair
ANAPULSA	12	58	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	18	61	Fair
ANKARA	22	73	Cloudy	MILAN	16	61	Cloudy
ATLANTA	20	68	Clear	MONTREAL	13	62	Fair
BALTIMORE	18	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	15	62	Fair
BELGRADE	23	77	Clear	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	16	61	Clear	NEW YORK	13	60	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	18	64	Clear	NICOSIA	17	62	Cloudy
BUCAREST	—	—	Unavailable	—	—	—	Rain
BUDAPEST	23	77	Clear	PARIS	13	59	Showers
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	57	Cloudy	ROME	19	60	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	19	68	Clear	SOFIA	24	75	Clear
DALLAS	18	64	Rain	STOCKHOLM	11	62	Overcast
DENVER	9	48	Rain	TAIPEI	24	76	Fair
FLORENCE	17	62	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	73	Clear
FRANKFURT	14	60	Variable	TOKYO	22	72	Clear
GENEVA	12	54	Clear	TORONTO	18	60	Cloudy
HONGKONG	13	53	Overcast	WARSAW	20	62	Clear
ISTANBUL	17	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	11	58	Cloudy
LA PALMAS	18	64	Showers	ZURICH	18	61	Clear
LONDON	16	61	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Enter Stanley Cup Final

Bruins Oust Flyers in Four

Robert F. Harter
May 2 (UPI).—The Bruins of the National Hockey League swept the Philadelphia Flyers in four games in the first round of the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Playoff

Final
Bruins 4, Flyers 3
Philadelphia 3, Bruins 2
Bruins 4, Flyers 3

4 Playoff

Final
Bruins 4, Flyers 3
Philadelphia 3, Bruins 2
Bruins 4, Flyers 3

If Title

by Little

St. Louis, May 2 (UPI).—The St. Louis Cardinals, who won the National League pennant, are looking for a title in the World Series. The Cardinals, who won the pennant, are looking for a title in the World Series. The Cardinals, who won the pennant, are looking for a title in the World Series.

Certainly not Philadelphia's Bob Clarke, who three times watched in disbelief while the Flyers handed him point-blank shots.

Jean Ratelle produced the game-winning goal at 10:45 of the second period, jamming a second attempt past the Flyers' Wayne Stephenson from close range. It was merely the inevitable, as Stephenson blocked 18 first-period shots and was under heavy fire from the opening minute, when a Clarke hook started Boston off on a power play.

Don Marcotte finished the Flyers with 5:55 remaining, rebounding Bobby Schmeck's drive that had struck Stephenson's skate. Then Marcotte finished the scoring, hitting an empty net with 47 seconds left in the game.

But Marcotte's biggest contribution was the silencing of Flyers' right wing Reggie Leach. A year ago, Leach scored eight goals despite Marcotte's constant shadowing. Leach scored none this playoff series.

"You just have to skate with him," Marcotte said. "You have to keep an eye on him, but he mainly skates his wing, doesn't wander all over. The big thing was that this year was not let him do last year. When he got the puck, we got on him and made him pass it."

Another Philadelphia non-contributor was center Rick MacLeish, a 49-goal scorer in the regular season who also came up watched by Greg Sheppard and was further disoriented by injuries to his usual wingers, Gary Doran and Bill Barber, was ineffective.

This was the first time the Bruins had beaten the Flyers in a playoff series, having dropped a six-game final in 1974 in addition to last year's debacle. The capacity crowd of 14,597 enjoyed the turnaround, breaking into "God Bless America," the Flyers' theme of better years, with three minutes left and carrying the time out into street.

"Bring on the Canadiens," a sign proclaimed from the Boston Garden balcony, and it appears likely that defending champion Montreal will be the Bruins' opponent in the final. The Canadiens first must finish off the New York Islanders, whom they lead by 3-1 with the fifth game scheduled tomorrow in Montreal.

The final series cannot start until the 13th.

And the day five and while he was carving out a 3-1 over the 7,000-yard of Club course, no 3-1 run at him.

finished at 12-3 three shots off the record here.

zins grabbed second 70 yesterday for a Rodriguez, finished at 230, while Bill Andy North were at 221, Jack Nicklaus on Friday put him in the lead, came back to sub-par round of 71- and he group at 282.

dimmer, Arnold Palmer of the memories is by firing the best day, 67, to wind up behind Little.

ns, who had started clocked in second to a 79 and suffered straight dis- sh in this tourna- was third here a after leading the with nine holes to

before Thursday and the Bruins are willing to exchange a modicum of momentum for some rest.

"I got my neck banged up in the first series," Ratelle said, "and we always come back every two days and it gets banged again. Now I can rest it a bit. And we've got a few other guys sore and injured. I don't mind getting a few days' rest, as long as we're in the finals."

The Flyers have a lot longer to nurse their wounds, and they aren't the least bit happy about it. Who could have dreamed that the cup euphoria of 1974 and 1975 would be followed by a four-game final wipeout in 1976 and a four-game semi-final defeat in 1977?

"I can't believe we beat them in four straight," said Boston coach Don Cherry. "I thought it would go six. Four straight—you can't do much better than that."

Indeed, the Bruins could not have played much better hockey. In the last 20 minutes, with Philadelphia struggling for survival, the Flyers were limited to four shots on goal.

VIENNA, May 2 (UPI).—Just as everyone was about to concede the title to Russia, an outstanding Swedish team brought the Soviet machine to a sensational downfall tonight with a 3-1 victory that gave new life to the dying world ice hockey championship.

The Swedes, a dark horse in the tournament, were constantly cheered by the anti-Russian crowd for their display of fire and determination. They were clearly superior in speed and frequently outmaneuvered the disorganized Soviet defense.

The triumph gave Sweden the top place in the table after the first-round matches, with the same points total as the Soviet Union, both registering 12 from seven games.

The Russians had the better goal average but Sweden took preference by virtue of their victory against the Soviet team.

The Russians had won all previous six games with a total score of 64-11 and appeared easily on their way to the world title. But their defeat restored the chances for Sweden and title-holder Czechoslovakia in the championship playoffs starting tomorrow.

Per Olaf Brasser brought Sweden ahead after 5 minutes 4 seconds. In a dramatic second period, the Swedes made it 2-0 at 21:40 when Kent Erik Andersson scored from close range.

The Russians, surprisingly weak in shooting, tried desperately to reduce the deficit but Swedish goalie Goeran Hoegstads made a series of magnificent saves. He even saved a penalty from Alexander Maltsev at 37:30 before Mats Ahlberg scored Sweden's third goal at 38:28.

Bengt Lundholm brought the 7,000 spectators to their feet when he made it 4-0 for Sweden in the first minute of the third period.

The Russians concentrated entirely on attack and reduced the deficit to 4-1 at 44:53 when Genadi Tsygankov scored a power-play goal.

But the Swedes left no doubt that they were the masters tonight. They remained the better team in the last stanza and increased the score to 5-1 at 57:14 as Rolf Edberg netted from close range, converting a pass from Lundholm.

In tonight's opening game, Czechoslovakia were down a gritty U.S. team to win, 6-3, after the Americans had led twice.

The Americans, after trailing by a goal, thrilled a crowd of 3,000 in the Stadthalle here by scoring twice in a minute. David Evers, of Providence, in the basement, scored the first goal, a 57-second effort, as a yearling went to work yesterday. In his final programmed drill for the mile-and-a-quarter Derby, Seattle Slew ambled a leisurely mile in 1 minute 41.5 seconds. It was probably the slowest workout of his speed-filled career, but it apparently was just what Turner had wanted.



SKIPPING A BEAT—Heavyweight Duane Bobick jumps rope in Philadelphia gym, with Margaret Trudeau, wife of Canada's Prime Minister, on hand to take this photo, in preparation for his 12-round fight on May 11 in New York against Ken Norton.

Sweden Stuns Russia on Ice

VIENNA, May 2 (UPI).—Just as everyone was about to concede the title to Russia, an outstanding Swedish team brought the Soviet machine to a sensational downfall tonight with a 3-1 victory that gave new life to the dying world ice hockey championship.

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"We just wanted to get a steady mile into him," the trainer said at Barn 42, where the Seattle Slew was set up headquarters in a camper. "He was an awful lot of horse in Florida, so we didn't dare work him too far. But I thought he'd be relaxed today, and he was."

Jean Cruguet, the jockey who has ridden Seattle Slew to six front-running victories, agreed with that appraisal.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 (UPI).—The Philadelphia 76ers did what only one other team in National Basketball Association history had done—hand the Boston Celtics a defeat in the seventh game of a playoff.

"It's an exciting day," coach Gene Shue said in a noisy 76ers locker room yesterday after his team defeated Boston, 83-77, the Celtics' first seventh-game loss since the 1973 Eastern Conference finals against the New York Knicks.

The Celtics were the champions of the league last year. Shue said, "They're a very strong team. It's a great accomplishment."

"It's fantastic," guard Doug Collins said. "The young guys came through for us."

By young guys, Collins was pointing to Lloyd Free and Darryl Dawkins. Free, 32, pumped up the 76ers with a second-half binge behind the picks of the massive, 20-year-old Dawkins, finishing with 27 points.

Dawkins, 6-11, 250 pounds, said the Celtics were the result of plays he and Free worked playing summer basketball together in the city's Baker League.

"My offense wasn't too good but I set good picks because I knew we had to win," Dawkins said. "Lloyd's a good ballhandler and really knows how to run off them. I know his game better than anybody."

The game might not have been the most artistic deciding playoff game in history, with the 76ers outshooting the Celtics, 33 per cent to 30, but Free said it was because the officials were letting some things go in the physical game.

"When you'd shoot, guys would push you," Free said. "It was a physical, defensive game and that's why the percentages were poor. Guys were handing all over you."

NBA Playoffs
CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS
(Best-of-seven series)
Sunday's Games
Golden State 115, Los Angeles 106
Barry 27, Wilkes 20, Abdul-Jabbar 42, Russell 24, Tatum 14, Berry 12, 32.
Denver 111, Portland 108 (Tompon 31, Lyle 22, Bojars 19, Lucas 16).
Portland leads, 3-2.

Houston 103, Washington 93 (Tennant 20, Newlin 21, Chandler 21, Hayes 20, Houston 14, 4-3).
Philadelphia 82, New York 77.
Detroit 101, White 17, Rowe 19, Philadelphia 100, 4-2.

Seattle Slew: Once in a Lifetime Horse
By Steve Cady
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2 (UPI).—"You can't buy horses like this one," Seattle Slew's trainer was saying at Churchill Downs yesterday. "You can't breed 'em, and you can't steal 'em. One day you just look up, and there it is."

What Billy Turner meant, and what his early-morning audience understood, was that a lifetime can be spent looking in vain for a horse like Seattle Slew. Having made that point, the trainer, 38, sent Karen Taylor's undefeated 3-year-old colt into the final countdown for Saturday's 103rd running of the Kentucky Derby.

After going to "school" Saturday with a familiarization trip to the paddock, the bargain basement colt was sold for \$17,500 as a yearling went to work yesterday. In his final programmed drill for the mile-and-a-quarter Derby, Seattle Slew ambled a leisurely mile in 1 minute 41.5 seconds. It was probably the slowest workout of his speed-filled career, but it apparently was just what Turner had wanted.

"We just wanted to get a steady mile into him," the trainer said at Barn 42, where the Seattle Slew was set up headquarters in a camper. "He was an awful lot of horse in Florida, so we didn't dare work him too far. But I thought he'd be relaxed today, and he was."

Jean Cruguet, the jockey who has ridden Seattle Slew to six front-running victories, agreed with that appraisal.

"He could have gone a lot faster," said the Frenchman, sipping coffee from a plastic container.

Before yesterday, the longest workout the Kentucky-bred son of Bold Reasoning ever had was six furlongs, and he did that only once. All his other works, more than 20 of them last year and this, were at five-eighths of a mile or less. He'll get at least one more drill before the Derby, a short one, but Turner isn't sure when it will take place.

NBA Celtics Are Out of Character, Out of Playoffs in 7th-Game Loss

A testimony about the nature of this exhausting, two-week series came from Jo Jo White. White kept Boston in the game in the first half with 17 points but was held without a point in the second while missing his 13 shots.

He bristled, however, when it was suggested it was tenacious defense that held him in check in the final half.

"Well, I had 17 points at half-time and that wasn't because of good defense," he said. "I just ran out of gas at half-time. No matter what I did, there was nothing I could do to get the ball in the basket. If both teams were fresh today, who knows what would have happened."

For the Celtics, yesterday's loss meant an early end to a year that saw Dave Cowens leave the team for personal reasons and Charlie Scott miss 37 games with a broken wrist.

"We had to work A-to-Z and rebuild the ballclub in one year," said coach Tom Heinsohn. "It was just amazing, the number of changes we made. We just couldn't stabilize the ballclub—we didn't have enough experience playing with each other."

Warriors Still Control Lakers in Home Games
OAKLAND, Calif., May 2 (UPI).—The Golden State Warriors jumped to a 17-3 lead and overcame a 42-point outburst by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar to post a series-squaring 115-106 National Basketball Association playoff victory over the Los Angeles Lakers yesterday.

The Warriors' 16th consecutive victory over the Lakers here evened the best-of-seven series at 3-3. The seventh game will be played in Los Angeles Wednesday.

Golden State never trailed after falling behind 3-2. The Warriors then went on a 15-0 spree, getting six points apiece from forwards Rick Barry and Jamaal Wilkes.

The Lakers went 6-11 between field goals during the Warriors' binge and fell behind after a quarter, 34-22.

The Warriors connected on their first seven shots of the second quarter, using a 14-6 streak to build a 30-point lead, 48-28. It was 62-52 at the half, and the Lakers closed the gap to 66-62 behind Jabbar in the third period.

Barry topped the Warriors with 27 points and is now averaging 32.2 per game. Wilkes followed with 20.

Jabbar, virtually a one-man gang, added a game high 30 rebounds to his scoring total.

Nuggets Cut Deficit
DENVER, May 2 (UPI).—Don't tell Larry Brown that his Denver Nuggets can't win close games.

They did it when they had to, outscoring the Portland Trail Blazers, 13-4, yesterday in an overtime period to win game five of their best-of-seven National Basketball Association playoff series, 114-105.

The victory left Denver trailing Portland 3 games to 2 with the sixth game scheduled for tonight at Portland. A seventh game will be played Wednesday, in Denver, if necessary.

One of the heroes of the game for the Nuggets—who lost all three overtime games they played during the regular season—was center Dan Issel, who scored 23 points, including nine in overtime.

"We have lost so many games like this in close situations," Brown said. "We finally played our own game and we won it. Now we play at Portland tomorrow night. I don't mind. I'd rather have no day off than the rest of the year."

High-point man in the game was Denver forward David Thompson, who hit 11 of 24 field-goal attempts and finished with 31 points. Thompson had been playing at guard in the earlier games of the series.

Reserve center Marvin Webster came off the bench and scored 10 points, grabbed 10 rebounds and blocked two shots, while another reserve, forward Willie Wise, finished with 14 points in 15 minutes.

1:16 3-5. His final quarter of 25 1-5 included a last eighth in 25 seconds. Around the barns, the feeling now is that Seattle Slew may go the post Saturday as the shortest-priced favorite in Derby history. No horse has ever run in the race, the first part of the Triple Crown, at odds less than 2 to 5.

Despite Seattle Slew's reputation, he is expected to have plenty of company Saturday. A headcount this afternoon showed a probable field of 17, with For the Moment, Run Dusty Run, Western Wind and Nostalgia touted as the most legitimate challengers.

Horses Don't Lose Any Speed In Move From England to U.S.
From Wire Dispatches
INGLEWOOD, Calif., May 2.—The move from England to sunny California has been healthy for a couple of horses as J O Tobin and Anne's Pretender won stakes races last weekend.

Yesterday, Anne's Pretender, a stakes star in England, raced to his first major victory in America with a length victory in the 10th running of the \$112,000 Century Handicap on the turf at Hollywood Park.

Taken to the front shortly after the start, Anne's Pretender held the lead all the way and easily fought off the closing challenge of Properante. Effervescent was third while the heavily-favored Caucasus finished fifth in the field of 10.

Anne's Pretender raced the 1 3/8 miles on a slightly rain-softened turf in 2:16.5 seconds off the stakes and American record set by Cougar II in 1972.

Anne's Pretender carried 120 pounds, to 126 for Caucasus. Jockey Laffit Pincay Jr. rated the winner in front in slow fractions and had enough speed left for the finish.

Anne's Pretender was bred in Kentucky and is a son of Pretense. He was taken to England as a 3-year-old and won three major stakes before returning to this country. He is owned by Sir Charles Clode of London and is trained by Irish-born Tommy Dore.

At Hialeah, Fla., there was a sadder story about a former winner in Europe. Gravelines, heavily favored to win the \$98,000 Hialeah Turf Cup under teen-age sensation Steve Cauthen, broke down at the start of the stretch Saturday and was destroyed. Eminent Stables' Improver went on to win the race.

Trainer Neal Winick examined Gravelines' broken right front ankle and made the decision to have him destroyed just 30 minutes after the race at Hialeah Park.

The French-bred, 5-year-old gray, owned by Maribel Blum and Mrs. Robert Harpenau, was carrying high weight of 123 pounds at the start of the 8-to-5 favorite. But as he was making his move between horses at the far turn he broke his ankle.

Cauthen was not injured. It was Improver's second triumph of the year—the first in a stakes race.

Connors Is Still Making Money At Las Vegas
LAS VEGAS, May 2 (AP).—Defending champion Jimmy Connors fought back a determined Raul Ramirez yesterday to capture the \$250,000 Alan King-Casas's Palace tennis classic.

Connors, top seeded, won \$50,000 with his 6-4, 5-7, 6-2 triumph over the Mexican and boosted his career earnings at Casas's Palace Hotel to \$310,000. Ramirez picked up a \$25,000 check.

Connors raised his match won-lost record at Casas's Palace to 16-1 and put him over the \$5-million mark in lifetime earnings.

Gusty winds, which increased as the match continued, bothered Ramirez more than Connors, who ran off four consecutive games in the beginning of the first set to take the lead.



North is safe at home as Boston catcher Carlton Fisk throws the ball thrown by centerfielder Rick Miller.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE					AMERICAN LEAGUE				
W	L	Pct	GB	RF	W	L	Pct	GB	RF
20	21	.483	0	423	18	25	.417	0	426
19	22	.460	1	423	17	26	.395	1	423
18	23	.435	2	423	16	27	.370	2	423
17	24	.413	3	423	15	28	.345	3	423
16	25	.390	4	423	14	29	.320	4	423
15	26	.365	5	423	13	30	.295	5	423
14	27	.340	6	423	12	31	.270	6	423
13	28	.315	7	423	11	32	.245	7	423
12	29	.290	8	423	10	33	.220	8	423
11	30	.265	9	423	9	34	.195	9	423
10	31	.240	10	423	8	35	.170	10	423
9	32	.215	11	423	7	36	.145	11	423
8	33	.190	12	423	6	37	.120	12	423
7	34	.165	13	423	5	38	.095	13	423
6	35	.140	14	423	4	39	.070	14	423
5	36	.115	15	423	3	40	.045	15	423
4	37	.090	16	423	2	41	.020	16	423
3	38	.065	17	423	1	42	.000	17	423
2	39	.040	18	423	0	43	.000	18	423
1	40	.015	19	423					

Arizona State Relays Record In Track Meet

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 (UPI).—Arizona State University turned back the clock at the 83rd annual Penn Relays Saturday by sweeping the 400, 800 and 1,600-meter relays in spectacular style after Wilson Walgwa won the mile in 3 minutes 53.8 seconds with another silky Sullivan-type finish.

With Herman Frazier, the 22-year-old U.S. Olympian anchoring all three teams, the Sun Devils set a world record of 1 minute 21.4 seconds in the 800 and a national collegiate mark of 3:01.8 in the 1,600 before a crowd of 29,647 at Franklin Field.

It was the first time a school had achieved the difficult triple at the nation's oldest track and field carnival since Manhattan in 1952 and only the third time ever.

State's margins of victory were impressive, considering that three runners, Frazier, Tony Darden and Gerald Burt, competed in all three relays. The Sun Devils beat Tennessee by four yards in the 400 (39.57 seconds); Tennessee again by 12 in the 800 and Villanova by an amazing 20 yards despite the strain of six races over the two-day meet. The 800 snapped the mark by an Italian team in 1972.

"It's the greatest thrill I've had in coaching," said Senon Baldy Castillo, now in his 28th year at Arizona State. "I think this tops even the mile-relay world record that the Henry Carr, Uls Williams team ran."

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE					AMERICAN LEAGUE				
W	L	Pct	GB	RF	W	L	Pct	GB	RF
20	21	.483	0	423	18	25	.417	0	426
19	22	.460	1	423	17	26	.395	1	423
18	23	.435	2	423	16	27	.370	2	423
17	24	.413	3	423	15	28	.345	3	423
16	25	.390	4	423	14	29	.320	4	423
Pittsburgh					St. Louis				
15	26	.365	5	423	13	30	.300	5	423
Cincinnati					Chicago				
14	27	.340	6	423	12	31	.279	6	423
St. Paul					Cleveland				
13	28	.316	7	423	11	32	.255	7	423
Philadelphia					Detroit				
12	29	.291	8	423	10	33	.232	8	423
New York					Kansas City				
11	30	.267	9	423	9	34	.209	9	423
Washington					Milwaukee				
10	31	.243	10	423	8	35	.186	10	423
New Orleans					St. Paul				
9	32	.219	11	423	7	36	.163	11	423
Cincinnati					Cleveland				
8	33	.194	12	423	6	37	.140	12	423
Pittsburgh					Detroit				
7	34	.170	13	423	5	38	.117	13	423
St. Paul					Kansas City				
6	35	.146	14	423	4	39	.093	14	423
Philadelphia					Milwaukee				
5	36	.122	15	423	3	40	.070	15	423
Washington					St. Paul				
4	37	.098	16	423	2	41	.047	16	423
New York					Cleveland				
3	38	.074	17	423	1	42	.024	17	423
Cincinnati					Detroit				
2	39	.050	18	423	0	43	.000	18	423
Pittsburgh					Kansas City				
1	40	.026	19	423					
St. Paul					Milwaukee				
0	41	.000	20	423					

